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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

A Time for Calm Thought

Best Textbook on Peace

Democratic Demonstration

¶ **Sudetens**—With Germany mobilized in nation-wide maneuvers, Konrad Henlein's Sudeten Germans pick a "psychological moment" for rejecting the Czech Government's plan for settlement of the minorities problem. Demanding autonomy for the Sudetens, Herr Henlein releases a manifesto condemning the present status of negotiations as "leading nowhere." Heartened, perhaps, by the tread of German troops beyond the border, yet not unmindful of Czech, French and British preparedness, the German National Socialists make bold protestations, yet leave the way open for compromise. Spokesman Kundt injects a conciliatory note into the crisis when he suggests that the goal of present negotiations should be to seek "common viewpoint for both government and Sudeten German Party as to if and how" internal peace may be reached. • Already a meeting has been arranged between Herr Henlein and Viscount Runciman (British mediator), and the general feeling is that the present impasse may be dissolved with the solvent of compromise.

¶ **An unknown quantity** in Europe's political pot is suggested, however, by those lines of troops in field gray, those mobile units rumbling over new military highways. When a gentleman with injured feelings stalks across the front lawn with a drawn gun, there is likely to be uneasiness, no matter how convincing may sound his reassurances. Among the grave results of militancy is the fears it induces and the false courage it engenders. Both emotions sometimes lead to insufficiently considered action. • And that is the most dangerous threat in Europe today—not the German arms nor the Sudeten claims, but the emotionally impulsive acts they may encourage.

¶ **Education**—Through the august halls of learning at Cambridge, England, a modern note resounds as Prof. Thomas G. Taylor of the University of Toronto tells the British Association for the Advancement of Science that, to equip young people to deal intelligently with existing conditions, more emphasis should be placed on the study of world problems and less on classical subjects. "Our immediate objective," says he, "should be a world of peace. This can only be attained by studying world problems, especially those involving other nations and cultures." • Few would contend that a better knowledge of world problems is not desirable—and few would deny that, for a better knowledge of the elements which contribute to peace, men must turn to one of the oldest classics—the Bible.

¶ **Electricity**—At a 200-acre farm out in Monroe County, New York, slavery is being introduced. Henceforth pumps will function, lights will glow, insects will be eradicated, bacteria will be rendered impotent, cows will be milked and scores of menial tasks will be efficiently performed by willing workers maintained at a negligible cost. These slaves do a diversity of tasks, but their race name is Kilowatt. In other words, electrical engineers, spreading the doctrine of electrical service, have established a "proving farm" to demonstrate the necessity and benefits of electrical power to some 3,000,000 farms and dwellings that remain without electrical service. • It is just a reminder of the vastness of the frontier remaining to be developed as men turn from the limiting beliefs of scarcity of opportunity and supply and accept more of the potential abundance only awaiting moral and industrial courage for further development.

¶ **Bridge**—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King and an eight-and-one-half-mile stretch of spans and approaches connecting two countries! The Thousand Island Bridge, marking a hundred years of peace between two nations along 3,500-odd miles of undefended border has—as a testimonial to tolerance, friendship and interdependability—a value exceeding its intrinsic worth. President Roosevelt remarks: "We are good neighbors and friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy." • There have been charges abroad in the world that American democracy is not practicable. Let the critics observe Thousand Island Bridge and what it implies.

¶ **Youth**—The charge that "isms" sway the deliberations of the World Youth Congress is scotched by a composite declaration, made by speakers at the meetings at Vassar College, who agree that the things for which the young people are fighting are social justice, democracy, and equality of economic opportunity, and not the "isms" represented by any political ideology. • Human thought finds it easy to attempt to discredit by calling names. It is a dangerous practice, for it makes loopholes for the introduction of the very "isms" most dreaded.

Daladier Calls World Crisis 'Exaggerated'

Premier asks support of Nation and opposes any fresh devaluation of the franc.

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier appealed to the Nation today to give renewed support to the Government in face of "international difficulties" and attacks on the franc.

The "National Defense" Premier, in a surprise statement issued from his office in the War Ministry, declared the gravity of the international situation had been "exaggerated" and asserted his Government was opposed to fresh devaluation of the franc.

"The Government counts on all Frenchmen to be confident in the future of their country and to accomplish their duty as the Government is determined to do its own," M. Daladier declared.

He disclosed he would renew his appeal in a week-end broadcast to the Nation.

Stabilization View

Referring apparently to the tripower accord among the United States, France and Great Britain to stabilize their currencies, he declared:

"The Government is resolutely hostile to both control of foreign exchange and new devaluation of the franc.

"They would have for a consequence the rupture of international solidarity which is the most effective guarantee of the peace of Europe."

M. Deladier said "concern has been manifested in most countries of Europe over the future of various currencies" because of international unrest.

Warns of Hoarding

"At the same time," he said, "purchases of gold and hoarding of gold, which stopped for several months, have been resumed with intensity on most European markets.

"This hoarding of gold, which is an evil for the Country, is, moreover, an error for those who abandon themselves to it."

After declaring his Government had no intention to devalue the franc further, the Premier said he would present in his radio speech the Government's program.

Informed quarters interpreted his statement as a reaffirmation of the tri-power monetary accord and of the Cabinet's policy of preparedness at a time when German-Czechoslovak friction again is becoming acute and cool French-Italian relations again show signs of strain.

The Franc Falls

The franc already has fallen to a point close to 179 to the pound, the level which the Daladier Government set last May 5 as the bottom to which it could decline. The noon quotation on the Paris Exchange today was 178.89 francs to the pound.

The May devaluation of the franc, representing a drop of about 9 per cent from the average rates of the "floating franc" of the preceding 10 months, brought the currency to its lowest level since 1928. It was the third post-war devaluation.

Officially, the new franc was linked only to the pound and the unofficial dollar stabilization rate of 35.80 francs—making the franc worth 2.79 cents—assumed a value of $5 to the pound. Coupled with the decline of the pound, the franc was worth 2.72 13-16 cents in exchange today.

New Link in Chain of U. S.-Canadian Friendship

Wide World; © International; By a Staff Artist

Thousand Islands International Bridge Is Opened by President and Premier

Top: Air view of a section of the new 8½-mile bridge that skips from island to island across the St. Lawrence.

Inset: (left) President Roosevelt; (center) girls with flags symbolize Canadian-American amity at ceremonies; (right) Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada.

Lower: (left) Cross shows location of new bridge; (right) more detailed map of spans across river, indicating the larger islands touched by combined highway and bridge route.

Roosevelt Extends Monroe Doctrine To Include Canada

American people would not stand idly by and see neighbor threatened with alien domination, President says as Queen's University gives him honorary degree.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt asserted emphatically today the people of the United States "will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire."

The Chief Executive, speaking at Queen's University, expressed sincere friendship for Canada as a member in "the fellowship of the Americas." He added:

"We in the Americas are no longer a far-away Continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm.

"Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. . . .

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

The Kingston declaration was followed by Mr. Roosevelt's address at the opening ceremony of the Thousand Islands Bridge which he made the opportunity for a vigorous plea for the long-debated St. Lawrence waterway treaty. He said that unless the United States and Canada take joint governmental action a "group of American interests" may gain a monopoly in developing the river.

In Vigorous Terms

The President, speaking only two days after Secretary of State Cordell Hull's call for a seven-point program to bring about world peace, at Kingston invoked vigorous terms about "wanton brutality" and "undemocratic regimentation" by a government.

He did not, however, name any foreign nation.

[In Washington, State Department officials interpreted the President's remarks as extending the scope of the Monroe Doctrine to include Canada.]

Through Mr. Roosevelt's address ran the theme that civilization and education transcend international borders, and that the Americas now are largely responsible for maintaining the tradition of a free interchange of ideas among nations.

The occasion of the President's talk was his acceptance of an honorary degree from Queen's University.

Referring to the United States and Canada, the President said that as good neighbors the Nations are "true friends, because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation, and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of the common good."

Public Opinion

Then, discussing the workings of public opinion, the Chief Executive had this to say:

"We cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality, in regard to undemocratic regimentation, in regard to misery inflicted on helpless peoples, or in regard to violations of accepted individual rights.

"All that any Government, constituted as is yours and mine, can possibly undertake is to help make sure that the facts are known and fairly stated.

"No country where thought is free can prevent every fireside and home

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Hull Peace Talk: Prelude to Shift In Neutral Law?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—European opinion having reacted appropriately to the moral appeals contained in the latest effort of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to rally the nations to principles instead of force—the democracies applauding while Germany and Italy criticized—observers here turned today to the practical implications of the document.

Two such implications stand out particularly, and their authenticity is confirmed unofficially in State Department quarters.

The first is that Mr. Hull timed his speech deliberately in the hope that it would have a quieting effect on tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia, that it would—as one official expressed it—make the German army maneuvers remain maneuvers and nothing more.

The second is that Mr. Hull and his State Department is giving increasing thought to the desirability of modification of the Neutrality Act and that the aspects of his speech intended for domestic consumption constituted a step in a careful program of education designed to prepare American public opinion for changes in the Act during the next session of Congress.

The embargo provisions of the Act expire automatically on May 1, 1939. Therefore it is inevitable that the question of modificatoin will arise soon after Congress convenes in January. The question which will be uppermost will be that of the degree of discretion to be allowed the Administration. The act as it stands embraces two different theories. Towards nations in the American continent the United States is supposed to aid the duly recognized Government against any insurgent Government, and also in the event of hostilities between two different Governments to join in collective action against the aggressor. Towards overseas nations the Act enjoins complete neutrality, a feature which in theory makes it impossible for the United States to participate in collective action against aggression.

The limitations of this doctrine have been the source of extreme dissatisfaction at the State Department since the Act was placed on the statute books.

Intensive study of the whole subject of neutrality legislation is known to be under way at the State Department. The continued agitation in many quarters for a boycott against Japan cannot fairly be charged to the instigation of the State Department, yet it is looked upon in the department as a movement tending to strengthen its hands in the expected clash with isolationist elements in Congress.

Wheat Sets New Pace to Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The 1938 wheat crop, largest since 1931, is well on its way to the mills and bakeries of the Nation and the world, its movement to market quickened to an unprecedented pace by modern facilities and its disposal attended by new economic factors introduced by the Government.

Already, more than 45,000,000 bushels of new crop wheat have passed through the Kansas City primary market, the greatest volume in history in so short a time. The great flow began with record accumulations in the Fourth of July week end, 3,579 freight car loads or about 5,600,000 bushels being on hand when the market opened July 5. With farmers receiving an average of about 60 cents a bushel, $24,000,000 has gone into Kansas in the last three weeks.

The tempo of marketing after the harvest has increased steadily in recent years, chiefly because of the expanding use of the combined harvester-thresher. With combines reduced to a size which the average farmer can use, most farmers throughout the State now cut and thresh their grain in one operation, saving the double handling involved when the thresher came along days or weeks after binders or headers had cut the crop. To the farmer, that means one small harvest crew to pay, instead of two large crews. It means, too, that his wheat is read for market the day it is cut and, if he has not sufficient bin capacity or does not wish to store it, off to market it goes.

Even before the combine hurried the harvesting, the railroads were swamped with the first rush of wheat. But this year's record flow was handled smoothly, through a technique developed by the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers' Advisory Board. The Board now assembles data on the prospective wheat crop in various parts of Kansas each spring; and by the time the grain is ready, railroad cars are on the sidings waiting for it. Last month,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Stone Crusher As Gambling Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—For years New York City Police have consigned slot machines to Davy Jones's locker. Now, according to directions of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the unwanted equipment should be run through a stone crusher.

"I don't want any of my boys overworking themselves dumping this stuff at sea," the Mayor declared as he watched the big cutting and stamping device put an end to more than 700 slot machines.

At the rate of four gambling mamines a minute, the pile of confiscated property went under the powerful apparatus.

Intimate Message From Washington

The Development of the President's Purge—From the Old White House Phonograph Record to Tydings and O'Connor

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The old White House phonograph record that President Roosevelt used to tell his secretary, "Steve" Early, to turn on a press conference is either broken to bits or packed away in the attic.

Time and again last spring when a correspondent asked him about political candidates, the President would refer to the mythical record. "Steve" would grin as the President suggested that the newspaper men get him to play it for them.

Fully aware that the President was merely avoiding an answer, political writers, nevertheless, accepted his reference to the record as indication that he did not intend to interfere in local campaigns. They said as much in their stories.

Even when the day came that James Roosevelt gave a pat on the back to Senator Claude Pepper of Florida and WPA Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, framed his famous "If I voted in Iowa—" sentence in favor of Representative Otha D. Wearin, the President was still resorting to the "old record."

Then came the evening of June 25 when millions of Americans gathered around their radios for a one-way fireside chat with the President heard him call for a showdown between Liberals and Conservatives in this year's elections.

No Names at First

No names were mentioned. "What I am going to say to you tonight does not relate to the primaries of any particular political party, but to matters of principles of all parties—Let that be clearly understood." Those were the President's words.

Moreover, he was careful then to specify that he was speaking not as President but as head of a major political party. "As President of the United States . . . I am not asking the voters of the country to vote for Democrats," said he. "As the head of the Democratic Party, however, . . . I feel that I have every right to speak."

Two weeks later Mr. Roosevelt took the train to the West Coast. He began to name names. Barkley in Kentucky, McAdoo in California—just to show where his sympathies lay even though the Liberal-Conservative issue was not clear-cut. Carefully he skirted Indiana and Missouri where political scouts foresaw the renomination of Senator Van Nuys and Bennett Clark, both of whom have "yes, but" records, so harshly attacked by the President.

The three week fishing trip, Franklin Roosevelt always seems to come back from those with fire in his eye. Scarcely had he set foot on the United States again than he crossed Georgia to tell voters there that Senator George, their spokesman in the Upper House for the last 16 years, was unsatisfactory to the New Deal. In South Carolina he left no question in the minds of voters that he was opposed to the renomination of "Cotton Ed" Smith though he has not yet mentioned him by name. Back in Washington, he pointedly put the name of David J. Lewis, New Deal Senatorial candidate in Maryland at the head of a list of "pioneers" in a general social security speech.

The President Has His Say

The next day he linked Mr. Lewis' opponent, Senator Tydings and Representative John O'Connor, House Rules Committee Chairman, as "betrayers" and "knifers" of the New Deal by adopting as his own an editorial from the pro-New Deal New York Evening Post.

The editorial was entitled, "Why the President Interferes." Not the "head of the Democratic Party," but "the President." Mr. Roosevelt did not take issue with the language but read it just as it appeared in the Post.

That is the picture today. It shows just how Mr. Roosevelt's position has changed, or evolved. It seems to reflect increasing strength on the part of his "Elimination Committee" group of advisers who are back of him in the purge.

The President is in the fray now to win or lose. Down in Georgia, up in New York, out in Maryland—where lots of New Deal employees live—the voters are not talking economic issues any more. Instead they discuss whether to vote for the candidate the President wants because he has told them to or vote against him because they don't believe a President should interfere in local elections. The "purge" issue threatens to becloud the New Deal issue, though the President considers them interrelated.

In the capital, political observers marvel at Mr. Roosevelt's temerity, even though they are no longer amazed at it. His fearlessness at forcing issues, his devotion to New Deal objectives, his glee at breaking precedents, these have been behind both his economic and political moves. They aren't surprised that he soon lost his taste for that old record, his favorite last spring.

Mary Hornaday

White House Cleans House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The White House staff re-tufted mattresses and washed walls today in gay good humor.

For one thing, employees were just back from vacations, and for another, summer cleaning tasks this year will be much lighter than usual.

Last year the tall Monroe sconces in the Green Room were regilded. Two years ago the tall candelabra which once graced Joseph Bonaparte's castle in Spain were taken apart and refinished.

Almost no special cleaning tasks are scheduled this fall, but the staff will be busy until October giving the Executive Mansion its annual "thorough" cleaning.

Workmen will wash all walls and paintwork. Upholstered furniture will be dry-cleaned. The State dining room rug and some other carpets will be cleaned.

In September the mammoth chandeliers in the East Room will get their turn—late enough to be glistening when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt return. It takes six men a day an a half to clean each of the three pieces. Only the electrician is allowed to touch the valuable "tear-drop" chandelier in the Green Room.

Cleaning of the silk damask walls in the Blue, Red and Green Rooms also will be delayed until just before the first family returns. Draperies are being cleaned and curtains laundered as they need it.

Linens and bedding are checked, and mended if necessary.

The finest damask napkins, embroidered with "U. S." in a shield, are not used for guests after they are mended, however. As in other American households, they are reserved for meals when the first family is alone.

Editors Print All Copy Submitted, And 'Free' Magazine Makes Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio — An editorial office here uses no rejection slips and never sends out letters beginning, "We regret very much that your manuscript is not suited. . . ." Everything the contributors send in is printed—at $1.00 a page.

The publishers pay this sum, but it just happens that the publishers are also the contributors and the contributors are the editors. It's pretty puzzling, but somehow the literary people of Springfield who put out The Escalade manage to keep their finances straight. They run their magazine on a business basis, each contributor paying his dollar for every page he gets printed, and the group sells the magazine for 15 cents an issue. However, most of the subscribers are also editor-publisher-contributors, and they give their copies to friends—free. No advertising is solicited or accepted.

Editor-in-chief is Miss Willametta Turnepseed, who is also President of the Writers' Club which sponsors the magazine. She looks after copyrights for the articles, collecting 10 cents from each contributor for this protection. Another volunteer does the illustrating.

Most of the contributors are amateurs who have had their fill of rejection slips and long to see how their work looks in type. Others are professionals who want a chance to write as they please and are glad to get it at $1.00 a page.

The Writers' Club which started The Escalade meets every two weeks. Now, in the hot days of late summer, its members, like all good magazine writers and editors, are thinking about the Christmas edition and are hard at work on articles suitable to the winter holidays.

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Washington Says Speech Broadens Base of Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—State Department officials interpreted President Roosevelt's speech at Kingston, Ontario, today as an extension of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada.

Hitherto the famous doctrine has been interpreted as applying solely to the Latin-American Republics. It states the United States' determination to oppose aggression by an outside Power in the western hemisphere.

When the doctrine was originally stated by President Monroe Dec. 2, 1823, Canada was merely a colony of Great Britain. President Monroe's declaration excluded the colonies already established in the Western Hemisphere by European powers.

Now, however, Canada has become an independent Dominion, with its own Foreign Office and diplomatic representatives abroad.

In the Boston Section:

Earl hits political Utilities Commission appointments.

N. E. textile plants await conferences on new Federal wage-hour scale.

$20,000 lottery ring of 15 years' standing broken, Federal men claim.

Hurley veto on House $5,000,000 redistribution plan expected.

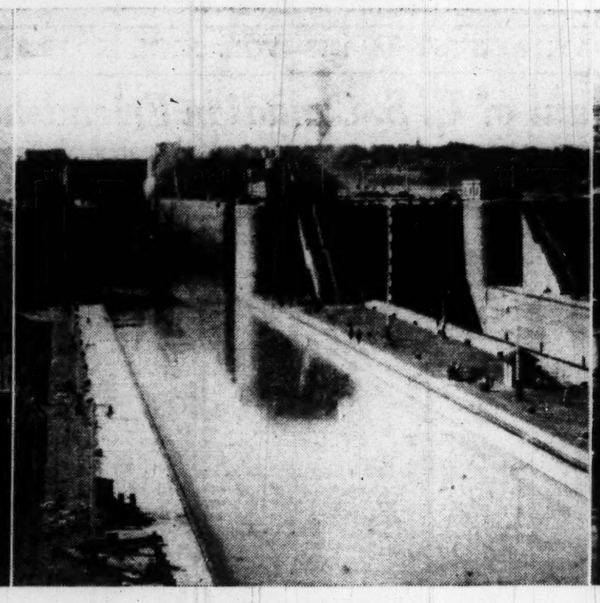
and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Scenes Along the Route of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway for Cargo Ships

Berger & Wagoner, Chicago; Canadian National Railways

Norwegian Tramp Steamer Docked at Chicago



Locks of Welland Ship Canal

A Section of Montreal, With St. Lawrence River in Background

Roosevelt Says U. S. Will Defend Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

within its borders from considering the evidence for itself and rendering its own verdicts; and the sum total of these conclusions of educated men and women still, in the long run, become the national verdict.

"That is what we mean when we say that public opinion ultimately governs policy. It is right and just that this should be the case."

The President, who arranged to travel from here to Ivy Lea, Ontario, for an international bridge dedication, told his audience in the Queens University Stadium that many knew "that of all the devastations of war, none is more tragic than the destruction which it brings to the processes of men's minds."

"Truth is denied because emotion pushes it aside," he continued. "Forbearance is succeeded by bitterness. In that atmosphere human thought cannot advance."

Tracing a close connection between Nations in this hemisphere and events in other Nations, Mr. Roosevelt said that "a few days ago a whisper, fortunately untrue, raced around the world that armies standing over against each other in unhappy array were to be set in motion."

"In a few short hours," he continued, "the effect of that whisper had been registered in Montreal and New York, in Ottawa and in Washington, in Toronto and in Chicago, in Vancouver and in San Francisco.

"Your businessmen and ours felt it alike; your farmers and ours heard it alike; your young men and ours wondered what effect this might have on their lives.

"We in the Americas are no longer a fag-away Continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm.

"Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas. The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose or not."

"Happily you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored and no technique undeveloped which may, if our hopes are realized, continue to the peace of the world.

"Even if those hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel where civilization can flourish unimpaired."

Control of Power

Later in his address prepared for the dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge, President Roosevelt outlined the potentialities of navigation and power development along the St. Lawrence.

"The development of natural resources, and the proper handling of their fruits, is a major problem of government," he said. "Naturally, no solution would be acceptable to either country which did not leave its Government entirely master in its own house.

"To put it bluntly, a group of American interests is here gradually putting itself into a position where, unless caution is exercised, they may in time be able to determine the economic fate of a large area, both in Canada and the United States."

The President said he looked forward to the day "when a Canadian Prime Minister and an American President can meet to dedicate—not a bridge across this water—but the very water itself, to the lasting and productive use of their respective peoples."

St. Lawrence Channel

Mr. Roosevelt called attention to the fact that at present there is a 14-foot channel carrying water traffic from the Great Lakes through the St. Lauwrence to the Atlantic. He continued:

"If this were deepened, which can easily be done, to 27 or 30 feet, every city on the Great Lakes, now inland, would become an ocean port.

"The banks of the St. Lawrence Valley would become one of the greatest gateways of the world and would benefit accordingly.

"Do we need to delay, and to deprive our peoples of the immediate employment and profit, or prevent our generation from reaping the harvest which is awaiting us?"

The President told his listeners that if they would scan records "with which my Government is familiar" they would learn that all electric power developments along the St. Lawrence except the Ontario hydro are "allied to, if not controlled by a single American group."

This control, he said, embraces "the usual surrounding penumbra of allies, affiliates, subsidiaries, and satellites."

"In earlier stages of development of natural resources on this Continent," Mr. Roosevelt continued, "this was normal and usual."

"In recent decades, however, we have come to realize the implications to the public eye — to the individual men and women, to businessmen, big and little, and even to Government itself—resulting from the ownership by any group of the right to dispose of wealth which was granted to us collectively by nature herself. . . .

"Now it is axiomatic in Canadian-American relations that both of us scrupulously respect the right of each to determine its own affairs. For that reason, when I know that the operation of uncontrolled American conomic forces is slowly producing a result on the Canadian side of the border, which I know very well must eventually give American groups a great influence over Canadian development, I consider it the part of a good neighbor to discuss the question frankly. . . .

Joint Problems

"It is obvious today that some economic problems are international only because of the sheer weight which the solutions have on the lives of the people outside, as well as inside any one country. To my mind, the development of St. Lawrence navigation and power is such a problem."

Mr. Roosevelt took occasion during his talk to answer arguments that development of the St. Lawrence waterway would hurt the railroads.

"We know now," he said, "that the effect of a waterway is not to take traffic away from railroad lines. Actually, it creates new possibilities, new business, new activities. Such a waterway generates more railroad traffic than it takes away."

Thousand Islands 'Road' Hops Across River in Five Spans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The Thousand Islands bridge—in the dedication of which President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today are forging another link in the physical connections that symbolize the cordial relations between the United States and Canada—brings to fruition an engineering development which has been envisaged for half a century.

The eight and one-half miles of spans and approaches, crossing the ship channel of the St. Lawrence River and the "international rift," or boundary between the two nations, marks at the same time a century of peace upon one of the world's longest unfortified borders.

It was just 100 years ago that the last boundary dispute between the United States and Canada was settled. Interests of the two nations since have turned to peaceful developments in which the bridging of the St. Lawrence—projected in 1880 by a company which failed for lack of financial support—has played an important part. Succeeding years have thrown railroad and vehicular strands across the river, the newest development having been begun May 1, 1937, under the auspices of the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, created by an act of the New York Legislature.

The new bridge is composed of five separate spans which make use of four islands—Wellesley, Hill, Constance, and Georgina. The structure connects with existing roads from Collins Landing, N. Y., to Ivy Lea, Ontario—a small settlement near the Canadian resort town of Gananoque, which is between Kingston and Brockville, Ontario.

Actually, the only international span in the entire project is the small bridge over the "Rift" between Wellesley Island (U. S.) and Hill Island (Canada). A span of only 90 feet has given this structure the name of "The Biggest Little Bridge in the World." The International boundary is marked by a brass strip traversing the roadway and bronze tablets mounted on the railings.

Virtually built of the material from which it springs, the granite-faced bridge is of reinforced concrete, of rigid frame type, with a general arch outline.

Underclearances varying between 120 feet and 150 feet leave American and Canadian steamship channels open on the St. Lawrence.

Hopping from island to island across the St. Lawrence, the new bridge embodies different forms of bridge architecture as it goes along. Frrom the mainland to Wellesley Island an 800-foot suspension span arches over the American Channel. From Wellesley Island to Hill Island the 90-foot span is arched. From Hill Island to Constance Island a small rock island halfway between made a 300-foot truss span most feasible economically.

Natural beauty came into play in using a 348-foot steel arch between Constance and Georgina Islands. A truss was considered at first. From Georgina Island to the mainland the final hop of 750 feet takes form in a suspension span—120 feet over the Canadian channel.

From the crests of these several high spans can be seen unobstructed the scenic offerings on both ends of the new bridge. Four main suspension towers, mounted with aviation beacons, support visible bands of steel which, in turn, hold up the patina green structure of the bridge—a manufactured compliment to its surroundings.

A novel anchorage scheme invented by Dr. Holton D. Robinson of Robinson & Steinman, designers of the bridge, holds the 37 1¼-inch pre-stressed strands. Thirty-seven corresponding steel bars sunk in the concrete anchorage are separately and adjustably connected to the strands of the cable.

Revenue from tolls is expected to repay $3,000,000 in bonds floated to finance the enterprise; and upon amortization of the bonds, the bridge becomes a free public crossing.

Seek to Ban Billboards

IVY LEA, Ontario, Aug. 18 (CP)—J. G. Mitchell, President of Lansdowne Chamber of Commerce, said representations are being made to both the Canadian and United States Governments to prohibit billboards along the bridge right of way.

A committee that Mr. Mitchell has headed since 1930 seeks also to have the right of way declared an international park.

Adolph Lewisohn

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 18 (AP)—Adolph Lewisohn, investment broker, whose passing was announced here today, was a philanthropist and music patron often described as "New York's most useful citizen."

Mr. Lewisohn, a German-born immigrant who amassed between $40,000,000 and $100,000,000 in copper mining and smelting, was best known to the public by his gift of the $200,000 Lewisohn Stadium to the College of the City of New York.

Funds he provided enabled the stadium, which has just closed its summer concert season, to present the world's leading musical artists at prices low enough for the masses.

He also gave a $300,000 building to the Columbia School of Mines and donated large sums to Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Princeton, and other educational institutions. He was a liberal benefactor to many orphan institutions, hospitals, and organizations for prison reform.

Mr. Lewisohn was a pioneer developer of the Montana copper industry. He headed numerous mining concerns, such as the Tennessee Corporation, Central Development Company, Miami Copper Company, and South American Gold & Platinum Company.

Speech Pleases London

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's speech at Kingston, Ont., was received in authoritative quarters in Britain as "further evidence of the President's sincere desire to use the moral force of the United States for peace."

Persons close to the Foreign Office welcomed the President's assurance that "the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other Empire" than the British.

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Canadian Premier Finds in Bridge Symbol of Peace

THOUSAND ISLANDS BRIDGE, CANADIAN - U. S. BOUNDARY, Aug. 18 (AP)—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, today suggested that the rest of the world observe the friendship between Canada and the United States as he met with President Roosevelt at the dedication of the new Thousand Islands Bridge.

The peoples of this continent, whether concerned with steel and stone or with the invisible realities of the mind and spirit," said the Prime Minister, "have for the most part been bridge-builders worthy of the name. In politics as in road-making, it is a great thing, Mr. President, to know how to build bridges."

Prime Minister Mackenzie King described the international joint commission which settles all differences arising along the vast frontier between the United States and Canada as a "peace bridge."

"This bridge of peace," he said, "has been the more significant in that while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion. . . .

"No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world today can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail. . . .

"The task of the bridge builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that not only are we determined to preserve the neighborly relations and the free way of life which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind.

"To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time. . . .

"For the many expressions of international friendship and good will toward our country by the Chief Executive of the United States, the Government and people of Canada are profoundly grateful. It is a gratitude which may well be shared by an anxious world."

Quebec's Opposition Faces Roosevelt's Waterway Plan

Dedication today of the Thousand Islands Bridge, linking Canada and the United States across the international boundary of the St. Lawrence River, has focused attention also on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway project. In four articles, the Associated Press describes the varying reactions to the projected development. The second article follows:

MONTREAL, Aug. 18 (AP)—Opposition from the Province of Quebec must be overcome before Canada can approve President Roosevelt's Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

During a visit to Montreal one can hear as many different arguments against the project as there are types of ships.

But they boil down to this: Montreal, largest city of the Province of Quebec, with its 1,100,000 persons, is concerned lest the big ships which now make it the third busiest port in North America, will pass it by for Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto, and Duluth.

A labor leader said 5,000 port workers here would be thrown out of work if the project goes through.

Saving in Rates Questioned

A former Chamber of Commerce official declared the monetary saving for a ship to sail directly from a Great Lakes port to Europe would be small. He added that the promoters of the deep waterway must be counting on power development as its real justification, but that Canada already has abundant power and therefore should not be interested in the waterway project.

Some residents contended that the Province of Quebec should not be asked to pay any of the cost, since the waterway would be solely to the benefit of Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Others stressed the jealous isolation of the Province of Quebec, especially among the French Canadians. This attitude influences their argument that when a lesser state like Canada adjoins a powerful one, security for the small state consists in avoiding too many joint arrangements.

They were suspicious of the main feature of the draft treaty presented to Canada, which provides that the United States would pay the giant share of the development. (The treaty credits Canada with the enormous amounts it already has spent on engineering works necessary for the waterway, such as the Welland Canal.) They wondered why the United States was putting millions of dollars into Canada.

Some others said the actual cost of the project would be far greater than the engineers' estimates of about $250,000,000. They mentioned sums of $800,000,000 and $1,000,000,000.

Others argued that the project would not add a single horsepower to the Province of Quebec's supply of current, that the existence of huge dams in the river above Montreal would endanger it in time of flood, and that an inadequacy of water would result at Montreal with which to operate the canals and assure harbor depths.

Canada signed a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway treaty with the United States in 1932. The Province of Quebec was won over in that year of depression by the thought that the vast work would lessen unemployment. The United States Senate failed to approve the treaty, and the project was shelved for a time.

The Province of Quebec is not unanimously opposed to the new treaty. Some approval is expressed, albeit scattered.

Border Amazing After Europe

GANANOQUE, Ontario, Aug. 18 (AP)—Dedication of the Thousand Islands Bridge adds another stone to one of the most amazing structures in history—the American-Canadian border.

How amazing it really is came forcefully home to an Associated Press writer who has just traveled along hundreds of miles of the border studying the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep water-way project.

After 12 years in Europe, he found it an almost unbelievable experience.

Gone were the passport formalities, the customs formalities, and the currency complications.

Gone was the usual half-hour wait beneath the prying eyes and fingers of guards and officials.

The writer had, and declared, a portable typewriter, a candid camera and a pair of field glasses—all objects of suspicion in Europe. There was no trouble.

In Canada he traveled along the border—something that had best not be done in Europe these days. But here there was nothing but courtesy. The language was the same, the people seem the same, signs were different—being in both French and English—automobiles were the same, money the same (since American and Canadian currency has equal acceptance, the exchange being practically at par).

The writer paid for something with a $5 Canadian banknote and got in change two American dollars, two Canadian dollars and mixed silver of both countries.

Frequently one sees boundary markers defining the 5,526 miles of border between the United States (including Alaska) and Canada. There are 8,060 such monuments.

On one side of the monument you see the words "United States" and "International Line" and on the other "Canada" and "International Line." Also the number of the monument and the date of the treaty governing that section of the border.

Occasionally one comes across a border forest strip where a swath 20 feet wide has been cut through the woods to keep the boundary line open and the border monuments visible. Fifteen hundred miles of forest area have been so cleared.

At international highways handsome ornamental concrete shafts designate the boundary, one on each side of the road. Bridges are marked with bronze tablets. When the boundary runs through a body of water the monuments are placed on the shore.

The work of the American and Canadian Commissioners of the International Boundaries Commission, Thomas Riggs and Noel Ogilvie, has met with high praise. Typical of the feeling across the border is the fact that the two Commissioners have been warm friends from the time 35 years ago when they were surveyors together in the Cascade Mountains.

The writer had occasion to cross back into the United States twice to visit strategic points of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence project. On neither occasion was his name asked. Only the fact that he was born in Ohio, his wife in Tennessee and his daughter in Rome. Even this last birthplace caused no comment. The border seemed more symbolic than real.

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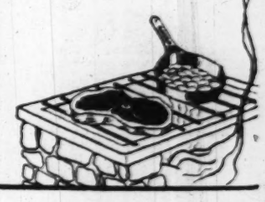

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Youth Congress Seeks Peace, Not 'Red-Ism', American Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 18—A united front to achieve international peace was today placed at the top of the list of the second World Youth Congress objectives along with a categorical denial of charges made before the Dies Congressional Committee on subversive and un-American activities in Washington that "isms" dominated the thought of the men and women who headed the body.

The thing the young people of the world want is peace through social justice, democracy, and equality of economic opportunity was the composite declaration of speakers at the session here at Vassar College last night.

Denial of charges that the Congress was communistic in its purposes was made by Joseph Cadden, Chairman of the American delegation, who declared that H. L. Challaux, official of the American Legion, who made the charges before the Dies Committee, usually "painted at least one person or group red each week."

"The World Youth Congress has assembled to discuss serious problems affecting the lives of millions of young people," Mr. Cadden said. "The delegates here represent all sorts of tendencies, all races, and all religions. I am confident that to the sensible American public our record speaks for itself.

"Any really honest and intelligent American could, if he wanted to, learn of the really representative nature of this gathering of youth by consulting some of the world-wide organizations officially participating."

"Christian" Precedes

Mr. Camden then proceeded to list some of them, including the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Association bodies, the World Young Women's Christian Association, the World Student Christian Federation, the International Federation of University Women, and the Oecumenical Youth Commission, organized by the recent Oxford convention of the world-wide Protestant denominations.

Mr. Cadden indicated he would not undertake to deny every charge of subversive activity placed on the doorsteps of the Congress.

"I am sorry, but I haven't time to answer all the malicious fallacies of peanut politicians who try to get publicity by calling everything they don't understand 'red,'" he added. "The simple idea of a gathering of world youth for peace seems to be utterly beyond Mr. Chaillaux."

Support of the program of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, as outlined in his radio address in Washington on Tuesday night, was urged by Joseph P. Lash of the American delegation, in an address before the Political and Economic Organization for Peace Commission. Mr. Lash spoke as an individual, since his delegation has not yet formulated its official viewpoint. He said it was his opinion that Mr. Hull's address might well become the program of the American delegation.

The Congress got down to the business of serious discussion last night when it divided into commissions, with Norman Levy of Canada, and Jean Fouere of France heading the Political and Economic Organization for Peace group, known as Commission A.

A plea for the maintenance of international order was voiced by Mousheng Lin of the Chinese delegation, addressing this commission.

"Teeth must be put in the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Nine-Power Pact, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact," he said. "'If leading nations should put a complete, popular boycott, and complete military embargo on Japan, the war in Japan would stop in a few months."

Manuel Azcarate, son of the Spanish Government's Ambassador to London and head of the Spanish delegation at the Congress here, stressed the belief of the Spanish youth in the principles of collective security and the League of Nations as essential to world peace.

Defending Peace of World

"The youth of Spain feel that they are defending the peace of the world in defending the independence of Spain against the aims of Hitler and Mussolini," he declared. He urged the delegates to study methods of putting these principles into practice.

Among other delegates speaking at the session were John Boland of England, Charles Pecher of Belgium, Alberto Grieve of Peru, and William Walsh of Eire.

Speaking of the attitude of the Irish youth of today, Mr. Walsh declared he was sure they would never allow an offer of material advantage made to them by another nation to be used as a lever to stir up trouble against England.

"The day when England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity is over," he declared.

In Commission B, dealing with the economic and cultural status of youth, and Commission C, dealing with the religious and philosophical bases of peace, the greater part of the evening was devoted to discussion of procedure. Brief reports of educational problems were presented in Commission B by Robert Bichet of France, and Stanley Rand of Canada.

In Commission D, dealing with the international role of youth, Miss Mary Wilbrahan of the British Youth Peace Assembly, said the delegation opposed the conception that the duty of youth was to give unquestioning obedience to the State and leaders, without thought and discussion.

Youth Parliaments

The reports to this meeting offered concrete suggestions for the organization of "youth parliaments" in the form of open forum meetings, and youth "town councils" which would deal with such matters as air raid precautions.

Representatives of 14 countries on four continents, reported on conditions existing among the youth in their respective nations.

Magistrate Anna M. Kross of New York City, who has been visiting the Congress, took four of the foreign delegates to Albany today to attend the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention meeting there. Reports received here said they were warmly received by Judge Frederick E. Crane, President of the Convention, and were introduced to the delegates by United States Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The delegates were Joseph Mozer of Czechoslovakia, S. Erma Lennox of Canada, Mary Atherton of Great Britain, and Tsu-Ying-Hu of China.

The second Congress is much more representative of the youth of the world than was the first Congress held in Geneva in 1936.

Miss Shields-Collins appealed to the delegates to work in close unity to make the Congress meeting an important agency in safeguarding the peace of the world.

Wonders of Research: Field Trash Plowed Under

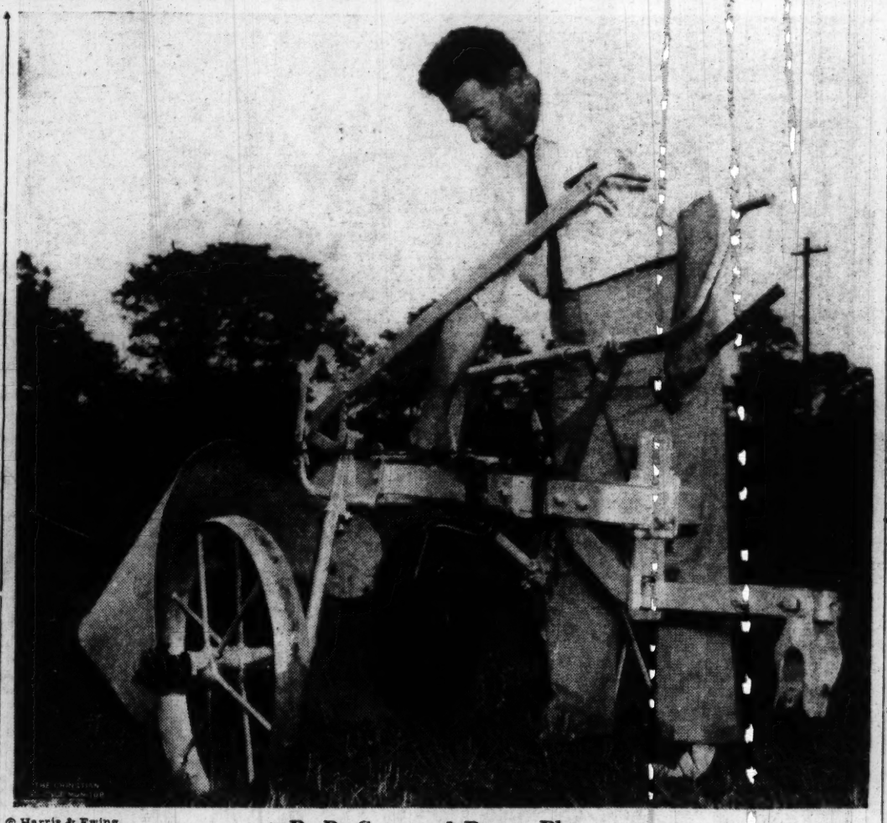
Furrow turned and weeds and stalks completely covered by implement which federal bureau chief favors — Soilless gardening taught in book of horticulturist and chemist.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

R. B. Gray, Chief of the Division of Mechanical Equipment, United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, has been enthusiastically exhibiting the latest advance in farm plows this past week.

A self-aligning jointer helps do a better job of plowing, while reducing the power requirements from 10 to 15 per cent. A metal hood at the side of the plow itself is a trash guide which makes certain that all trash, weeds and corn stalks, are turned under in each row. Automatically this helps control such pests as the European corn borer and other insect larvae that ordinarily spend the winter in stalks left standing in the garden.

There's not much room for comparison left now, between the crooked stick pulled by manpower in the days of old Egypt, and a power plow such as this.



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R. B. Gray and Power Plow

United States Agricultural official with machine said to invert sod of old planted ground, leaving no growth or husks in sight.

Indoor Farming Taught

Since the introduction of the so-called soilless methods of growing plants, involving the use of special chemicals containing all mineral food needed to produce adult specimens, the subject has been introduced to the amateur as a hobby. As is true of all new branches of research, authoritative and complete information is frequently lacking, with the result that much mis-information has become circulated as fact, and that a halo of mystery surrounds those who have had good results.

A book which can be highly recommended for both commercial horticulturalist and amateur has just been published by Reinhold, Scranton, Pa., at $2.75. It is a product of the Ellis Laboratories of Montclair, N. J. Carleton Ellis, celebrated as the holder of the third largest number of patents granted to any individual in the history of the U. S. Patent Office, and Miller W. Swaney, a young chemist, are joint authors of "Soilless Growth of Plants."

Mr. Ellis's earliest interests involved horticulture, and in the new book are given many nutrient formulas, directions for growing in mineral aggregates, sand-culture methods, water-culture, and instructions for ordinary household culture of both flowers and vegetables. A chapter is devoted to common detriments as well as the effect of miscellaneous chemicals on plants.

Lighting Dimmed by Dust

Many a housewife, who prides herself on cleanliness, rousting out the last speck of dirt from every dark corner, would be somewhat chagrined at the amount of dust plowed up if a presumptuous guest should chance to rub a finger over the living-room lighting fixture. Westinghouse lighting experts claim that dirt absorbs approximately $70,000,000 worth of the nation's light per year.

Although all types of lighting units are bound to collect dirt, indirect-lighting fixtures, considered the best illuminators, are the worst offenders. Besides collecting a thick layer of dust on the interior, they often become a veritable Potter's Field for hapless bugs. Thus, a beam of light, emanating from a dusty globe, must travel through both an inner and an outer layer of dust before reaching the reader's eye.

It is not surprising, then, that the light output of a lamp often declines as much as 30 or 40 per cent in a comparatively short time, due to carelessness in one of the less obvious forms of housekeeping.

Worm Becomes Plant

An Aweto is probably the strangest insect in the world—a caterpillar, according to Mary Knight, author of "On My Own," that turns into a plant. It seems that a vegetable fungus occasionally takes root in the neck of the caterpillar; and after sending up leaves and stems, the roots completely occupy the body of the Aweto, until vegetable matter has completely supplanted all animal tissues. At this point, both plant and animal become hard, dry and brown. Because of the fungus, the worm never turns into a moth but into a plant.

20-Ton Airplanes

Not so long ago people marveled at the construction of 20-ton airplanes. Now they are a commonplace. At the recent Ottawa convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science Igor Sikorsky predicted that soon 1,000-ton flying clippers will be established—real "liners of the sky," capable of carrying 1,000 or more passengers.

Must Be Tomato

No matter how you spell it or pronounce it—ketchup, catchup or catsup—it's got to be made from tomatoes and nothing but tomatoes from now on. So ruled the Federal Court in a recent suit brought against a packer who marketed in interstate commerce a "ketchup" consisting of 60 per cent tomato and 40 per cent apple sauce.

"No more applesauce," said His Honor emphatically. The action followed a stiffening of the Food and Drug Act as amended by this year's Congress.

Herbert B. Nichols

Peaceful Uses of Research Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 18—An attempt to shed new light on the relation of natural science to society—coping with such problems as the distortion of inventions through their use for warfare—was forecast before the British Association for the Advancement of Science today.

The Association, which has a history of more than a century, opened this year with significant discussions underlining more strongly than before the determination of research workers to point the way toward the proper use of advances in material knowledge and power.

Lord Rayleigh, this year's President, chose as a part of his presidential address last night the subject, "Science and Warfare." And today Prof. R. V. Southwell, president of the engineering section, followed on to exhort his listeners to "instill into the mind of the public a clearer notion of the aims with which real scientific work is done."

Both speakers vigorously denied that researchers can be held responsible for the disastrous results of some discoveries. Lord Rayleigh characterized the belief that researchers are especially responsible for the application of natural science to warfare as a "delusion born of imperfect knowledge." Neither speaker believed the world would learn sense without some lead from natural scientists.

Diverted From Peaceful Purposes

Lord Rayleigh's main theme was that while the ultimate responsibility for the misuse of advances in research must rest with the world as a whole, the natural scientist must "bring the steady light of scientific truth to bear on vexed questions." Lord Rayleigh declared that research workers cannot be held responsible for the horrors of modern war.

He pointed out that most of the scientific weapons now used by soldiers were originally discovered for a peaceful purpose. Even some poison gases first had peaceful significance, such as chlorine which was discovered 140 years before 1914 as a step in the inquiry into the nature of common salt.

"I think we may say," Lord Rayleigh continued, "that the application of fundamental discoveries in science to purposes of war is altogether too remote for it to be possible to control such discoveries at the source.

"The world," he added, "is ready to accept the gifts of science and to use them for its own purposes. It is difficult to see any signs that it is ready to accept the advice of scientific men as to what those uses should be."

"Can we then do nothing?" he asked. "Frankly, I doubt whether we can do much, but there is one thing that may be attempted. The Association has under consideration a division for study of the social relations of science which will attempt to bring the steady light of scientific truth to bear on vexed questions. We rejoice to know that our distinguished American visitors are in sympathy with this aim, and we hope that our discussions with them will bear useful if modest fruit in promoting international amity."

Speaking on the same subject of warfare, natural science and responsibility, Professor Southwell declared, "I can conceive no subject in which more than this, clear thinking is wanted today: the desire to hand on responsibility, and the will to believe that we could have had the benefits of science without its risks and its temptations."

Professor Southwell went on to say that the world must either shun material advance or must vow to use that advance wisely. "Rather than seek to defend our activities from the charge that evil can come of knowledge misapplied," he said, "might it not be better that we undertook a harder task, trying to instill into the mind of the public a clearer notion of the aims with which real scientific work is done?"

The economic recovery of Germany was discussed at the first meeting of the economics section today.

Unemployment has been abolished and there is actually an acute shortage of labor, Mr. C. W. Guillebaud, student of international problems, told the economists.

In 1932 Germany had 6,000,000 unemployed and industry, agriculture and banking were almost paralyzed, Mr. Guillebaud said. Germany attacked the problem, partly by tax remissions and other measures designed to aid consumption and promote private investment and partly by public works on a vast scale, financed by short-term bills.

Unemployment, Mr. Guillebaud declared, was halved in Germany in two years, largely owing to this deliberate creation of employment, coupled with rearmament.

Halt on Chicago Strike Asked, Steam Rail Problems at Stake

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—A mortgage bondholders committee today sought a State order to compel the strike-bound Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad to resume operations.

Requests for State intervention were sent to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and the Illinoise Commerce Commission after efforts to settle the wage dispute had failed. Counsel for the bondholders group, said the Wisconsin Commission is empowered to compel resumption of service.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A walkout Aug. 16 of operating employees of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee Railroad an interurban line providing suburban service north of Chicago, is considered especially significant here because of its possible effect on wage-cut negotiations under way between the workers and owners of the United States' steam railroads.

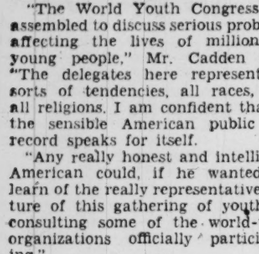
The North Shore, being an electric interurban line not a part of any steam road, does not come under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act and consequently only the 60-day notice under the operating contract between the company and the union was necessary to terminate the contract. The strike, which tied up all service on the line and sent hundreds of commuters over to find accommodations on a parallel steam road, resulted because of a demand by the operators, who happen to be the receivers, that employees accept a 15 per cent cut in wages. The owners explain that the road has been losing money constantly for some time, being unable to pay not only interest or dividends, but rentals on some properties.

Establishment of the lower wage scale was recommended by Master in Chancery, Jacob I. Grossman. The proposal, calling for progressive restoration of the present pay with return of good business, was made with a reminder to the employees that they had accepted a 10 per cent cut in 1932 when conditions were nowhere near as critical as at present, and that the old scale was restored in July, 1937. The employees, while offering to discuss a compromise, refused to accept the cut, however, and a vote to strike showed a large majority in favor of it.

Meanwhile, representatives of the workers and owners of the Nation's steam railroads are discussing, under direction of a Federal mediation board set up under the Railway Labor Act, a proposed 15 per cent wage cut. Private negotiations failed, and both sides agreed to call in Federal mediators, a step in the long process specified by the Act.

While most observers have discounted the possibility of a strike, even should the matter go to a Presidential fact-finding board, another step in the process, and even should its recommendation go against the workers, the readiness with which both sides accepted the walkout on the North Shore has caused some readjustment of views. The cases are not parallel because of the fact that the steam railroads are bound by the Railway Labor Act practices, while the electric line is not, but nevertheless the North Shore Line action is held to indicate something of the temper of the railroad worker.

The CHARM of Washington Square



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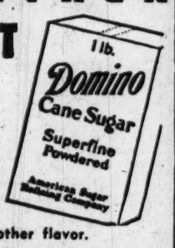

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COLONIAL ESSO DEALER

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Here is What Leads Up to Your Breakfast Order of Toast or Crisp Rolls

Orville Logan Snider; J. W. McManigal; CNR; Harold M. Lambert; Publishers

This Shows the Various Operations in One of the World's Greatest Industries, the Growing and Harvesting of Wheat

Top, left to right: The farmer and his scythe has given way to highly technical methods of harvesting wheat. The modern combine on a Dakota wheat field cuts, threshes, and sacks the wheat in one operation, covering 30 acres a day. An older type of thresher huffs and puffs when fed from stacked wheat. Some growers stack their crop and thresh it during the winter or when the market appeals to them. At that time a threshing crew is called in and does the work on shares.

Center: Field of wheat in the western United States, showing the grain stacked after being cut. Some of these fields stretch for miles.

Bottom, left to right: Young farmer shovels the golden stream back in the wagon as it pours steadily from the spouts of a combine. Wheat sampler with his trays, each tray representing a carload. Buyers examine the cards on each tray, which show classification and quality. A modern grain elevator at Amarillo, Texas, where millions of bushels of wheat are stored. In Quebec, Canada, the French women still bake their bread in these open-air ovens.

And the end of it all is a nice fresh slice of bread for sister, or toast for your morning eggs, pancakes for breakfast sausages, "riz" biscuit, cream o' tarter biscuit, or the hundred and one things of which wheat is an essential.

Czech-Sudeten Parleys to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 18—Diplomtic observers here are not disposed to take too tragically the Sudeten-German rejection of the Government's proposals for settlement of the nationalities problem. The rejection came at the close of the conference yesterday between Dr. Milan Hodza the Premier, and leading representatives of the Czech Government and coalition parties on the one side, and the negotiating committee representing the autonomy-seeking Sudeten Party on the other.

The statement of Dr. Ernst Kundt, Sudeten Party leader and spokesman, in which he rejected the Government's plan, was so carefully worded that Czech authorities feel that its implications cannot be fully understood without further definition. While it is admitted that the difficulties of finding common ground are still great, hope of ultimate agreement certainly is not excluded. Continuation of the negotiations between the Sudeten Germans and the Government is definitely forecast.

It is seen from Dr. Kundt's statement that the Sudeten German Party is opposed to any "parliamentary settlement" of the racial problem and clearly asks for autonomy in its own area. This seems difficult, if not impossible, to bring into conformity with State unity.

The fact, for example, that the Sudeten German Party objected to Viscount Runciman's meeting any representatives of the German Social Democrats—although they have 11 seats in Parliament—indicated that from the Sudeten Party's viewpoint Sudeten Germans are really not all those of German blood living in the Sudeten area, but Germans in those districts who are of their particular "Weltanschauung," or philosophy.

After summarizing the course of the negotiations up to the present, Dr. Kundt declared that the period of informative discussions is now past and that goal of present negotiations must be to seek "common viewpoint for both the Government and the Sudeten German Party as to if and how, by reconstruction of the State, internal peace can be ensured through agreement."

The Government proposals and those of the Sudeten German Party differed so fundamentally in principle that they could not serve as a basis for negotiation, Dr. Kundt declared. The Sudeten Germans, he explained, demand to be partners with equal rights in the present States, that is, to convert the present State where one nationality—the Czechs—dominates, into a nationalities State where other nationalities have equal rights.

The Sudetens, he claimed, desire a State in which all nationalities will have "genuine equality" stauts—not concessions granted by the Czechs, as the Government proposals suggest.

But the Sudenten's attitude toward the German Social Democrats seems to the Czechs to cut right across this declaration and imposes a problem not only on Lord Runciman as the British "adviser-investigator," but on the Government as well.

Dr. Kundt concluded by affirming that negotiations can continue only if in addition to declarations of good will be at the conference table, the Czech press, Czech and State organizations, and appropriate measures by the Government help to create the necessary atmosphere of good will.

Comment is made here that these remarks should be addressed to Berlin where the anti-Czech press campaign continues with little abatement.

KOMOTAU, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 18 (AP)—Konrad Henlein, leader of the autonomy-seeking Sudeten German minority, and Viscount Runciman, unofficial British mediator in the Nazi-supported party's struggle with the Czechoslovak Government, met today for the first time.

Their talk took place in Castle Rothenhaus, near this border city.

Part of their discussion was conducted with only the two present and nothing was disclosed officially of the progress of their conversations.

Biggest Wheat Crop Since '31 Speeded on Way to Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

there were 30,000 freight cars carefully distributed over the State.

Throughout July, when more than half of the year's total receipts of wheat move into Kansas City, the location of each of these cars is recorded daily and each is kept at work. Consequently, although miles of wheat-laden cars are seen in the yards at Kansas City on many days, there is seldom a lack of equipment at Kansas shipping points.

Arriving at Kansas City, the wheat may go into storage in some of the elevators, which have a combined capacity of 62,250,000 bushels, or it may move onward to other domestic or foreign markets. This year, for the first time, a new economy is introduced into eastward shipment by the river-rail terminal elevator on the Kansas City, Kansas public levee. The elevator, receiving wheat by railroad and truck, pours it into barges of the Inland Waterways Corporation for shipment to Chicago, the Gulf of Mexico, or any point on the inland waterways system. The "marine leg" for loading barges directly from the 3,000,000-bushel elevator was completed too late for the 1937 crop movement. Now it quickly pours 20,000 bushels into a small barge or 40,000 bushels—about 25 freight car loads—into a large one.

With transportation costs substantially reduced, a considerable volume of the 1938 crop is moving to foreign markets. One principal exporter is the Fjel Line of Oslo, Norway, which operates its vessels through the St. Lawrence Waterway and the Great Lakes to Chicago. Its ships are said to be the largest which can use the St. Lawrence route, and among the smallest operating on the ocean.

Another impetus to foreign trade is the reduced price of American wheat. Where a year ago the Kansas City price for No. 2 hard winter wheat was $1.25 a bushel, its recent value has been near 80 cents. With a Kansas crop placed at 163,500,000 bushels in the July estimate of the Department of Agriculture, the farmers must depend upon volume, instead of high price, for a satisfactory income.

The price is considered well pegged at its present level by the recent announcement of loans to be made by the Goevrnment. The loan figure has been set at 72 cents on No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City, or about 59 to 60 cents to farmers at most points. Dealers remain uncertain, however, about the ultimate effect of the loans on prices.

Another factor of uncertainty for the future is the question of how well farmers will accept the 1939 acreage allotments set under the Soil Conservation Act. Kansas has been allowed 73 per cent of its 1928-1937 average. Considerable dissent has arisen over the figure, which is one-third less than the 1938 acreage.

One stabilizing element appears from the new laws and regulations, however. That is the crop insurance program, under which a farmer may trade some of his 1938 wheat for a government policy insuring him at least a 50 per cent or, for a larger premium, a 75 per cent crop in 1939.

If widely accepted, it is pointed out, the insurance will stabilize not only the income of the farmers concerned, but the incomes of all who do business with farmers. Insuring of the winter wheat crop, begun the middle of July, will end Aug. 15, well ahead of the start of seeding for 1939.

After a large crop of 158,000,000 bushels in 1937, which sold at uniformly good prices, Kansas farmers are finding this year somewhat less satisfactory. However, their income is remaining far above the 30-cent wheat level of the early 1930s.

The season also has leveled off some of the inequalities of the 1937 harvest, for the far western "dust bowl" sections have come into their own. With adequate rainfall, they have been the favored part of Kansas this year, while the central area which reaped a golden harvest in 1937, has been held down to a more modest income by excessive rain.

An export subsidy plan for a cautiously limited amount of wheat was announced in preliminary details by Secretary Wallace Aug. 17. The Secretary is also working toward a world agreement whereby the United States would supply a stable annual percentage of the world's wheat exports; and thus this national normal granary would be followed by world stabilization. Behind this planning is the pressure of a huge wheat crop thrust through the soil and demanding that its abundance be matched with markets. Following is an account of this symphony in wheat.

Will Subsidy Move U. S. Wheat Surplus?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—A Federal subsidy to induce American farmers to ship 100,000,000 bushels of wheat abroad this year is soon to be announced by the Department of Agriculture.

This plan for getting rid of a sizable block of the second largest wheat crop on record will be put into operation as soon as conferences among the various governmental agencies concerned are concluded.

Question has been raised as to the effect the scheme will have on existing reciprocal trade agreements, but Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, have expressed confidence the two will not conflict.

Since Canada is a large factor in the export picture this year, its representatives will be consulted. An export subsidy plan already has been put into effect there, with farmers assured of 80 cents a bushel for wheat sold on the world market.

"Dumping" Opposed

"We wouldn't want to do anything more than Canada is doing," says Secretary Wallace. "We want to handle the program so we won't be accused of dumping."

Dumping of wheat abroad on a wide scale, he holds, eventually would mean a higher cost of living in the United States than other countries and would be "a terrible threat to the bottom one third in whom the President is much interested."

Instead, Mr. Wallace proposes that the Government subsidize exports each year equal only to the average American contribution to the world wheat trade and thus contribute to a stable international wheat situation year after year. Existence of the new "ever-normal granary" at home would make the even flow possible.

Wheat export subsidies are to be financed with money earmarked for surplus crop removal in the 1935 Farm Act, which provides that one third of customs receipts shall be available for such expenditure.

This country's present share in the world wheat market is estimated by agriculture officials at about 19.8 per cent of the total.

Details Not Divulged

Department chiefs are not ready to discuss details of the plan. It may follow the general pattern of the international wheat-selling machinery used in the Northwest in 1934 when a soft wheat surplus in that section was shipped to the Orient.

That experiment cost the Government about $6,500,000—the amount required to make up to northwestern wheat farmers the loss in price they sustained by taking whatever price they could get for their product abroad. About $28,000,000 worth of wheat was shipped under that experiment.

Meanwhile, the Department announced it would comply shortly with the mandatory cotton loan section of the new Farm Act. The law says loans must be offered to cotton growers when prices fall below 52 per cent of parity. A few days ago cotton prices fell to $8.20 a pound. Fifty-two per cent of "parity" is $8.25. Provisions for the loan to be in the neighborhood of $8.25 a pound will be announced shortly.

A loan of 60 cents a bushel already is being offered wheat farmers as an inducement to keep their crop off the market until prices are better.

Wheat to China

OTTAWA (CP)—Government officials expressed interest Aug. 17 in a Washington report that Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was considering loans to China for purchase of United States wheat flour and recalled that several years ago Canada looked into the possibilities of marketing wheat in China.

The Washington dispatch said the United States Government farm experts were studying the possibilities of a long-term agreement among wheat-exporting countries for a quota sales system but for the marketing of the 1938 crop they were considering export subsidies for 100,000,000 bushels and loans to China for the purchase of United States flour.

Canada's plan to market wheat in China was not developed after two chief difficulties were met—financing sales and the Chinese preference for rice.

Gifts of Wheat to Aid China

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Aug. 18 (CP)—Officials of the Chinese Red Cross have made arrangements to handle voluntary contributions of wheat from Saskatchewan grain growers to relieve suffering in war-stricken China.

The scheme will be put into operation at once through the agency of the Saskatchewan pool elevator system, and other elevator systems are expected to fall in line. Movement is under way to make the plan operative in the three Western Provinces.

Sale of the wheat and handling of the proceeds will be left to Chinese Red Cross Committee. Posters regarding the plan will be displayed in all pool elevators.

To date the Chinese Red Cross has sent from Regina two bank drafts of $4,000 Chinese dollars each to the Bank of China in Hong Kong. The money was raised in southern Saskatchewan through donations and by means of a special tag day in Regina.

Plan Aid for Loyalists

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (CP)—Plans to ship western Canadian wheat, and clothing and supplies from eastern Canada to aid the Government forces in Spain were announced Tuesday by Malcolm Ross, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Committee to aid Spanish Democracy.

A vessel loaded with 5,000 tons of food, clothing, and hospital supplies will leave Montreal late in September. Mr. Ross said the Saskatchewan wheat pool had agreed to ask its members to contribute to the relief ship by making donations of wheat. There are more than 100,000 members of the wheat pool in Saskatchewan.

French Flying Boat Cancels Ocean Trip

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 18 (AP)—The big French flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris returned to its base today 10 minutes after taking off on the first leg of a transatlantic flight to New York.

Propeller trouble necessitated postponement of the flight. The plane was to have stopped at Lisbon, Portugal, and the Azore Islands en route to America.

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U. S. Cool to Bilateral Plan; Brinkmann Favors Tariff Cut

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Germany's expression of interest in effecting a bilateral trade arrangement with the United States met a cool reception last night in official quarters. The suggestion was contained in a speech by the German Secretary of State in Economics, Rudolf Brinkmann, to the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin. It was made not many hours after Secretary of State Hull's speech of Tuesday night.

At the State Department, Herr Brinkmann's offer was said to be incompatible with the American idea that trade is not bilateral (solely between two countries), but multilateral (among many countries).

Officials said that Germany knew the conditions under which the United States would be disposed to give it the generalized benefits of the agreements concluded with 18 nations, and also negotiate with it a trade agreement.

Secretary Hull, they said, has offered normal trade relations with Germany, on the same basis as with other nations. This basis is most-favored-nation treatment. He will not consent to the German system of barter and a double currency—the internal mark and the "aski" mark used for foreign trade.

Officials further said they could not agree to the idea that Germany should take advantage of its position of a debtor to this country to force economic concessions on the ground that it could thereby pay its debts to us.

They declared that Germany had favorable trade balances with some nations which could be used for the servicing of debts. They noted also that Germany could well pay its debts, were it not for its imports of raw materials for rearmament; moreover, that Germany seemed to ignore its "invisible exports" to us in the form of millions of dollars received through American tourists, immigrants' remittances from this country, and passenger and freight receipts of German ships.

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Secretary of State in the German Economics Ministry pleaded last night for better economic relations between the United States and Germany. In an impassioned address before the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, Secretary Rudolf Brinkmann said he believed that if relations were better, America could sell at least 3,000,000 bales of cotton as well as metals, manufactured goods, wheat, lard, and canned goods in Germany annually. (U. S. 1937 cotton production was 18,109,092 bales.)

Herr Brinkmann, who headed the German delegation which negotiated German-English agreement on Austrian debts, was understood in Berlin to be concerned mainly, at present, with a German-American trade agreement.

"The question of German-American economic understanding does not seem unanswerable to us," he said.

One misunderstanding, he asserted, was the American view that German trade policy constituted discrimination. "Not mood," he explained, "but the bitterest need forced us to direct trade relations toward the principle of bilateralism. Whoever was ready to accept our goods in payment did not have to worry about the sale of his raw materials.

"Therefore, we thought we were justified in believing the American Government, like the Governments of other countries, would be willing to give greater consideration to the principle of bilateralism in trade with Germany—a hope in which we unfortunately have been disappointed.

"On the contrary, Germany appeared on the blacklist of the Department of State, which after the recent disappearance of Australia it now adorns in lonely grandeur.

"However, since recent American trade policy has been characterized by remarkable elasticity, as expressed for example in recognition of the foreign exchange control system of Brazil and, more recently, Italy, we would like to express the hope that this welcome departure from rigid dogma also will benefit future German-American trade discussions.

"Like Mr. Hull (Secretary of State Hull) we believe the reduction and leveling of tariff rates is an important factor for the revival of world trade, and like Mr. Hull, we consider a most favored nation clause an important means of attaining this aim."

Argentine Textile Growth

Argentina's textile industry has increased so rapidly that whereas textile imports in 1928 were $320,000,000, in 1936 they amounted to only $192,000,000.

American Boys Called Prisoners In Spanish Strife

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Abraham Sobel, of Boston, who saw service in the Spanish civil war, told the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities today that between 1,600 and 1,700 American boys were "virtual prisoners" in armies in that country.

"If those boys were allowed to return to the United States, would they come back?" Chairman Martin Dies asked.

"Every one of them," Mr. Sobel replied.

"Are they prisoners over there?"

"Virtually prisoners."

Representative Noah M. Mason (R) of Illinois, a Committee member, asked whether those boys would make good American citizens if they returned.

"I would say 999 out of every 1,000 of them," Mr. Sobel answered.

Mr. Sobel, a law student, told how Communists approved the list of Americans who went to Spain to serve the Loyalist cause. He also related how he had to salute the Spanish flag and demonstrated the Communist salute.

"The Communist Party and its affiliates were largely responsible for the American boys going over," Mr. Sobel said.

Earlier, Miss Margaret Kerr, patriotic society worker, identified for the Committee today photostatic copies of an affidavit declaring that Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, attended meetings of the Communist party, as "Harry Dorgan."

The witness told the Committee Investigating Un-American Activities she had been active in the work of the Better America Federation for 18 years and had closely investigated many phases of subversive activities in California. Now Executive Secretary of the Federation, her home is Los Angeles.

Miss Kerr identified for the Committee record a photostatic copy of an affidavit by Irving N. Markheim stating he had joined the Communist Party in Los Angeles at her suggestion and had met Mr. Bridges on several occasions. The affidavit said Mr. Markheim's first contact with Mr. Bridges occurred at a party session at Belvidere Gardens on Floral Street, Los Angeles, in the spring of 1933. Eight or ten persons were present, the affidavit said.

Canadian-U. S. Indians Praise Work of Sir William Johnson

By Ta-de-win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent pageants in both Canada and the United States have honored the bi-centennial arrival in America of a jolly young Irishman, Sir William Johnson, who came here to look after the estates in the Mohawk Valley of his uncle, Admiral Sir Peter Warren and remained to become the first superintendent of Indian affairs in the new land.

In New York, young Sir William came into close contact with the Six Nations, or Iroquois Indians, and became disgusted with the traders who cheated the Red Men. So Sir William went into the trading business himself, and his record of honest dealing was the prelude to continued contact with the Indians.

Straightened Out Affairs

In 1743 he became a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners consisting of five, and as fast as vacancies occurred, had friends appointed who would help him break up liquor traffic with the Indians and establish reliable traders among them.

In order not to be hampered by red tape and politics, he accepted the appointment of General Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the whole of North America with the understanding that he was responsible to the Crown alone.

To this no objection was made as Sir William by his cognizance of Indian characteristics as well as their language had enlisted native aid for Great Britain in past emergencies and his future help was counted upon. In fact Sir William had many times acted as "Ambassador without portfolio" in crises arising between the French, English, and Indians.

So the two countries, Canada and the United States, will join in additional festivities honoring Sir William, specially as there are 6,000 Six Nations Indians in New York State and about 5,000 in Brantford, Ontario, as many of the Iroquois went to Canada following the American Revolution.

Numerous pageants will hereafter depict events in the life of Sir William, who knew, none better, how to meet the Red Men on their own grounds or more properly on his grounds. For Sir William owned a large estate at Johnstown, N. Y., where the mansion and one block house still stands. At Johnson Hall, as it is called, both Indians and whites were welcome. When the latter came they were always expected to pay their respects first to Sir William's Indian wife, "Lady Molly."

When an Indian had a real or fancied trouble he journeyed to Johnson Hall, where he was sure to find food for the length of his stay, and where he might camp out by that happy, little brook which still gurgles through Sir William's estate. They came singly and in groups, as many as 80 at a time, sure of a welcome from Sir William.

Patient Hearings

With the preliminary greetings and feastings out of the way, Sir William and the Indians would sit within that circle of Locust trees, still seen today, and there first one Indian, then another would orate in flowing and picturesque language. Never did Sir William interrupt, but sat patiently for hours if need be until the last Indian had versed his last grievance. Then only, did he dismiss them with the announcement that he would give them his decision within 24 hours.

It pleased the Six Nations to think Sir William would devote so much of his time to consider their affairs. Besides it gave them an opportunity for just so many more meals, for the tables by the brook were ever laden down with food.

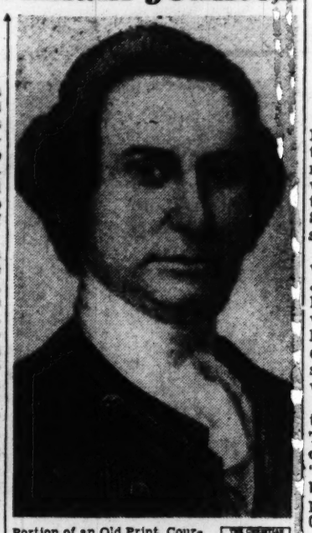
One time when Dr. Eleazar Wheelock, who was educating Sir William's children, at his school in Lebanon, Conn., was visiting at Johnson Hall, Sir William told him he heard it said that he should not be both Indian Superintendent and Indian trader at the same time and remarked: "Why, bless me, doctor, my profits from the Indian trade do not reimburse me for my outlay in entertaining these delegations and giving presents to their members!"

Sometimes when the troubles of the Senecas, for example, were too much for him to cope with, he would turn them over to his Mohawk wife to mollify, for as Sir William jokingly said: "Lady Molly never fails to mollify me!" And every clever diplomat would first seek favor from Lady Molly before presenting his case to Sir William.

One Flag Again

Sir William became invaluable to Great Britain as time went on and dark days approached. His passing, though, was on the eve of the Revolution and because of their great love for Sir William, all but the Oneidas went over to the British side. Yet only a week before his passing, Sir William had remarked to Dr. Wheelock, his very close friend: "A serious collision may happen any day now. The Colonists cannot retreat, and the King, apparently, will not.—I dread the coming of a struggle that must shake the British Empire to its foundations. For my part I can only say now that I shall not be found on the side of the aggressor!"

And that which divided the six Nations in 1775 and caused two flags to appear where once there was only one, has today united them in paying tribute to Sir William. The two divisions are as one again, both those that remained in New York State, and those of the Six Nations who went to Canada, and at their celebrations, as well as those given by whites, will have distinguished guests from both Canada and the United States, whose dividing line through lakes and mountains is not marred by any battleships nor forts.



Portion of an Old Print. Courtesy New York State Museum

Sir William Johnson

First Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America as agent of the British Crown. Bicentennial of his arrival in America is being celebrated this year.

Racket Witness Names Magistrate At Hines' Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—The late Francis Irwin, City Magistrate, was today named as the judge who dismissed the case against 26 men and women arrested in a raid against the policy banks of Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, and Marshall Flores.

Camille Monsanto, the second witness called today in the trial of James J. Hines, Tammany District leader, testified that Magistrate Irwin dismissed the record against himself and all the others who were caught with thousands of policy slips before them when the officers walked in.

Magistrate Irwin is one of the three public officials specified by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, as having been "influenced, intimidated, or bribed" by Mr. Hines, who is called by the prosecution the "fixer" for the $20,000,000 a year policy racket.

Defense Makes Plea

Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, moved that all references to Magistrate Irwin be stricken out. Monsanto, he said, was a confessed criminal whose testimony could not be relied upon.

The prosecution met the defense's objection to reliance upon Monsanto's account of the proceedings in Magistrate Irwin's court by introducing the actual court record on the policy case, which was read to the jury.

These records revealed that the policy case came before Magistrate Irwin in December, 1932, and that the charges against the defendants were dismissed largely on the ground that they could not be shown to have been in actual possession of the slips. One of the defendants was quoted as saying she was "sorting the slips." Another explained that her fingers were two inches away from the policy papers.

Says Davis Was There

Monsanto said that when he appeared in Magistrate Irwin's Court he had no lawyer, but that J. Richard (Dixie) Davis was there.

Sol Gelb, Assistant District Attorney, who was examining Monsanto, asked if Davis represented the witness.

"I guess he did," Monsanto said. "I saw no other attorney."

Like Town Name? If You Do Not Write U. S. Board

WASHINGTON (AP) — Anybody who doesn't like the name of a river, creek or hill—or for that matter any geographical formation in his vicinity, might get the name changed if he wrote the United States Board of Geographical names.

That's the board which held President Roosevelt was entitled to use the name Kram Elbow for his Hudson River estate.

The Board's staff has been busy since 1890, when Government surveyors and mapmakers convinced Congress that too many places and geographical formations in the United States had too many different names. Now, when the Board speaks, a geographical name is final.

The research staff leans heavily on local usage for names, but in case of dispute the argument is carried back through historical records until the evidence for a certain name is conclusive.

And don't think it's easy work. Last year the Board had to settle disputes over names of 125 geographical formations in Chesapeake

Defense of Liberty Called Major Problem of Lawyers

VANCOUVER, Aug. 18 (CP)—A representative of the United States Bar told members of the Canadian Bar Association yesterday "the problem of liberty and freedom of law and government are inescapably the problems of lawyers."

In a luncheon address to the 23rd annual meeting of the Canadian Association, Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J., 1937 president of the American Bar Association, urged revision of law school curricula to provide more intensive studies of public law and the principles of civil government.

"With the forces of tyranny, ignorance and depression rampant on four continents, with the same forces struggling to assert themselves in every quarter of the world, is it not evident the primary and paramount obligation of the Bar is to perfect the processes of law-making in the courts, in our administrative tribunals, in our legislature?" he asked.

Contribution for Lawyers

"What more practical contribution can the profession make in a restless, worn world toward the preservation of the democratic process of Government? Whose duty is it to perfect the processes of lawmaking if not the lawyers?"

Citing need for greater liberty, Mr. Vanderbilt said:

"Intolerance stalks the globe. The entire world seems to be divided into two classes, one believing that whatever is, is right, the other that whatever is, is wrong. Reason and common sense seem to be in danger of being crushed between the upper and the nether millstones of material conservatism, so-called, and of material liberalism, so-called.

"Yet there are many people to whom this philosophy of intolerance for views that they dislike has a strong appeal. They fail to realize that such intolerance necessarily precludes intellectual freedom, religious freedom, and political freedom.

Threats to Justice

"They fail to realize liberty is something which must be achieved by each successive generation."

It was on that basis Mr. Vanderbilt made his appeal for courses in the study of public law and government, of liberty and freedom in the law schools of the United States and Canada. He admitted such studies would set an extra burden on the already heavy studies of law students, but he declared "the need therefor is inescapable."

J. W. de B. Farris, of Vancouver, in his presidential address told the Association that justice of the courts was "menaced" by three types of "threats and undermining progress."

Developing a contention that man has but one inalienable right—the right of justice—Senator Farris listed the following as threats to that right:

Interference with the independence of the judiciary.

Denial of access to the courts.

Growth in number and power of administrative tribunals exercising judicial power.

Canadian lawyers, faced with this situation, could best preserve justice of the courts, he said, by instituting progressive improvements in the practical administration of justice and by dedicating themselves anew to the cause of justice as a public service.

Senator Farris warned the existence of democracy in Canada did not guarantee justice. He said British people had won their way to constitutional freedom through Parliament and it was through Parliament the freedom could be destroyed.

U. S. Court Plan Cited

The attempt of President Roosevelt to enlarge the United States Supreme Court in order to win satisfactory decisions of New Deal legislation was an example, he declared, of what could happen in Canada.

To reduce the cost of litigation, he called on lawyers and judges to "frown upon" unnecessary proceedings.

To improve the method of selecting juries he suggested a committee of a sheriff, an independent barrister and a judge might select panels with a view to obtaining more competent jurymen for the cases on hand.

Judges' instructions to juries should be reasonably understandable and not directed primarily for the Court of Appeal as sometimes happened, he declared.

The law of evidence should be revised to simplify proof and remove antiquated technicalities of procedure.

French Protest to Japan

PEIPING, Aug. 18 (AP)—Both the French Embassy and the Commission of foreign diplomats which administers the Peiping diplomatic quarter yesterday lodged strongly worded protests with Japanese authorities against the detention of two members of the French Embassy's military guard.

The protests alleged the French soldiers had been seized by armed Japanese inside the diplomatic quarter and were held by Japanese Embassy police in the Japanese Embassy compound.

The Japanese refused French requests the soldiers be turned over to be dealt with according to their own laws.

The Japanese version is that the soldiers had a fight with Japanese nationals in which a Korean (Japanese subject) was injured. A Japanese party, some in uniform, followed them into the diplomatic quarter and seized them. The French version was not available.

Shanghai Incident

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (AP)—Lo Liang-Kwei, Superintendent of the Chinese section of the International Settlement police, was shot and killed by three assailants as he got out of his car in front of the Central Hotel here today. His chauffeur also was wounded. The assassins escaped.

Colonel Kusomoto, Chief of the Japanese Army's Special Service Section, meanwhile, called on Col. Charles F. B. Price, United States Marine Commander, and apologized for an incident involving Kusomoto's men in the sector of the International settlement under marine guard.

Colonel Kusomoto said the men involved were "severely reprimanded" and pledged sincere efforts to prevent any similar incident. [Three Japanese brandished guns but were disarmed without further trouble during an argument last Saturday.]

Japanese Finances

GLACIER PARK, Mont., Aug. 18 (AP)—Japan's war with China will end, a Japanese editor asserted here, "as soon as the British and Russians stop helping the Chinese."

"The belief that Japan is hard hit financially by the present war is far from true," said Dr. Kiichi Miyake, editor of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi and one of 15 Japanese newspapermen who stopped here last night en route to Germany and Italy.

"The resources of Japan will be sufficient to continue the war for two or three years."

The newspaper group will visit Washington before sailing from New York, Aug. 27.

British Warships Move

HONG KONG, Aug. 18 (AP)—Naval men said today the first of six 30-ton, 60-foot motor torpedo boats was enroute to the Far East to supplement defenses of this British stronghold.

Six cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers, an aircraft carrier, a fleet of submarines and a mothership, minesweepers, river gunboats and boom defense ships already are stationed here.

Japanese Visit Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (CP)—Fourteen newspapermen from Japan were in Vancouver, en route to Germany and Italy, where they hoped to obtain interviews with Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini. The men arrived in the Japanese motorship Hiye Maru. Heading the group was T. Azuma, member of the Japanese Parliament and honorary member of the Nippon Press Association. They will travel to New York through the United States.

Marseille: Martial Rule?

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier's Government Aug. 17 threatened to put the entire port district of Marseille under military rule unless longshoremen and employers settle differences which have resulted in loss of thousands of tons of perishable freight in the last two weeks. Marseille dockworkers have flatly refused to work over the week end and have left perishable goods rotting on the docks rather than work more than 40 hours a week.

Union Drafts New Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—T. A. Thronson, of Tacoma, Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast district International Longshoremen's Association, in a letter to the Waterfront Employers' Association and the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, outlined the demands to be made upon employers upon expiration of present contracts, as follows:

1. A basic six-hour day between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m.
2. Wages of $1.05 and $1.60 per hour for straight time and overtime, respectively, an increase of 10 cents per hour.
3. Requirement that eight men be in the hold of ships loading or discharging at all times.
4. Full and complete control of hiring halls.
5. No arbitration of "what we consider fundamental union principles."
6. Elimination of section 11-E (the no-work stoppage clause) in the existing agreement.
7. Penalty cargo and penalty wage increases.

Mr. Thronson says he fully believes the employers will at once agree to the new demands. Just returned from the Atlantic Coast, he states that the ILA and AF of L officers promised him assistance in case of trouble with employers.

"Our only hope," declares Mr. Thronson, "is to conduct our business as Americans, in an American manner and with the representative union of our own chosing, not one forced on workers and employers as well by any government bureaucy such as the national labor relations board."

The proposed increase in wages is simply to equalize longshore pay on the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts, it is explained.

Trouble is feared, for employers recently announced their intention of negotiating only with the International Longshoreman's and Warehousemen's Union, a CIO affiliate, when existing contracts expire on September 30. Tacoma and several smaller cities still have AF of L locals.

Raid Observers Called to Spain

TOULOUSE, France, Aug. 18 (AP)—Col. Ruscombe Smyth-Pigott and Major Lejeune, British air bombardment observers, have left by airplane for Government Spain at the request of Barcelona authorities to investigate an Insurgent raid on Alicante.

The observers planned to talk with officials in Barcelona before flying to Alicante, Mediterranean port which Insurgents have bombed frequently, most recently on Monday when 60 bombs killed two and wounded six.

The men form a commission to determine whether military objectives are involved in bombings. The committee was planned as an international group but other countries declined to join Great Britain in the project. Either Spanish faction can ask its help.

Mexico Raids Office Of Franco Supporters

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Police assigned to political matters raided offices of the "Traditionalist Spanish Phalanx," an organization supporting Insurgent General Franco of Spain, and seized files and detained five directors, Aug. 17.

The directors later were released after being warned that political activities of foreigners violated the Mexican Constitution.

Taxi on 5,000-Mile Trip, New York to California

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Aug. 18 (AP)—Robert Stoner, a taxicab driver, is making the longest run in his 10 years of driving—a 5,000-mile trip.

Mrs. O. P. Vaughn and her daughter, Geneva, decided they wanted to make an automobile trip to Los Angeles and return. They called Mr. Stoner on Aug. 15 and within a half hour Mr. Stoner was en route with his passengers. He also took along his wife and daughter, Betty Ann.

Maytag Wage Terms Rejected by Union

NEWTON, Iowa (AP)—Maytag CIO Union members voted unanimously Aug. 17 to reject the Company's wage terms for a proposed new contract.

The Union also voted to reject any contract with the company which failed to provide for reinstatement of the 12 employees dismissed when the washing machine plant reopened Aug. 4 under martial law.

Blasphemy Still Crime

Blasphemy is still a crime in most states.

Signora Mussolini On Adriatic Cruise

LUSSIN PICCOLO, Italy, Aug. 18 (AP)—Rachele Mussolini, wife of Premier Benito Mussolini, sailed today aboard the yacht Aurora for an Adriatic cruise which will take her outside Italy for the first time. She may go ashore in Yugoslavia.

Il Duce's two youngest children, Romano, and Anna Maria, accompanied their mother.

Most Italians knew nothing of Signora Mussolini's departure, for she left Rome's August heat for the cruise in the same privacy she has guarded throughout her husband's career.

While she was moving placidly over the Adriatic Il Duce unexpectedly went to an airport near Rome at dawn and took off on a 600-mile trip in a big trimotored bomber.

He landed on the Isle of Tantelleria off Sicily, inspected public works, saluted the cheering townsfolk from the City Hall balcony, and returned to Rome in time for lunch.

British Guiana Acts To End Labor Strife

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (AP)—The Government of this British colony has invoked emergency measure to cope with increasingly serious labor troubles after a clash in which a woman and a policeman were injured.

The clash occurred Aug. 1, when a mob of strikers attacked the offices of the Cane Grove sugar estate 25 miles from Georgetown. A squad of armed police was rushed to the estate, and later the Government invoked an emergency law prohibiting assemblies of more than five persons.

An estimated 10,000 negro and Indian workers on a number of big sugar estates are striking for higher wages to meet the rising cost of food stuffs. Food prices have risen largely because of floods, resulting from abnormal rainfall, which have damaged crops.

Corrigan in Detroit, Next in Indianapolis

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP) — Jaunty Douglas Corrigan, whose "wrong way" dash to California landed him in Ireland, was welcomed to Detroit today by a crowd, police estimated at 25,000. He flew here from Buffalo in the old plane he used on the transatlantic flight.

City officials arranged to present Mr. Corrigan with an "honorary" watch designed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as an aid to aeronautical navigation. The flier narrowly missed a tall gas tank holder in landing at city airport here. A full program was designed to occupy his time until he departs for Indianapolis tomorrow.

Hawaiian Group Asks Expatriation Of Dual Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILO, Hawaii—By a unanimous vote, expatriation from Japan of dual citizens of Japanese ancestry was indorsed in a resolution passed at the closing session of the 12th annual conference of New Americans held in Honolulu recently.

The New American group is composed of a large number of Hawaiian-born Japanese who meet yearly in Honolulu for a discussion of many problems of industry, citizenship, agriculture, employment, and divers other economic as well as social problems. The expatriation resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, expatriation from Japan of dual citizens of Japanese ancestry is desirable, be it resolved that this conference indorse the expatriation of dual citizens of Japanese ancestry who have not to this date expatriated."

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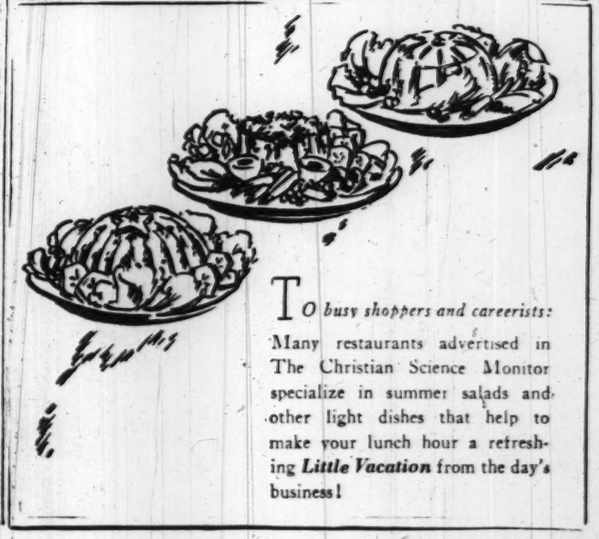
O	R	B	▨	L	A	C	▨
A	I	▨	L	A	M	A	▨
M	▨	M	E	M	▨	R	▨
E	M	I	R	▨	B	E	▨
D	O	R	▨	P	I	E	▨
▨	▨	B	E	M	I	C	M


TO busy shoppers and careerists: Many restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor specialize in summer salads and other light dishes that help to make your lunch hour a refreshing Little Vacation from the day's business!

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

California's Shores Are Rising

By Carroll Lane Fenton

Mary Brooks watched the shore while the car whizzed toward Los Angeles. "What's the matter, Sis?" asked Tom. "Are the waves making you dizzy?"

"No, I'm thinking," answered Mary. "The things I'm thinking about are not under waves—at least, not any more. They are rocks that formed in the sea, but now make dry land. Can you tell me how they got there?"

"No, I can't," Tom admitted. "Can you help us out, Father?"

"Yes; by stopping here," replied Mr. Brooks, and Tom pulled the car over to the side of the road and stopped. "Let's look at this new road-cut. It should answer Mary's question."

The cut followed a creek that ran from hills to the ocean. Power shovels had dug into slopes, uncovering bed after bed of shale and soft sandstone. Some beds contained clams, snails and sand dollars which were partly petrified.

"No doubt that those are sea rocks," remarked Tom. "Sand dollars and these big clams never live in ponds, rivers or on land."

Mary found one bed whose fossil shells were specially large and good. She began to follow it, climbing as she went.

"You can't keep up with it," called Tom. "That rock climbs faster than you do!"

Exploring the Cut

"Rocks don't climb, for they aren't alive," replied Mary. "Still, they had to get up here somehow. Perhaps something pushed them up. Let's go where we can see this whole road cut and try to figure out what happened."

From a point on the opposite side of the ravine, Mary and Tom looked at the cut. At the shore it was very near sea level; indeed, its lowest rocks disappeared under the sands of the beach. Away from the shore, they rose higher and higher. Tom traced one bed from sea level to the very top of the cliff which Mary had tried to climb.

"Those rocks have been pushed upward, he decided.

Mary tried to discover what had done the pushing. She found a place where the beds were bent, as if they had been shoved upward and landward by a force coming from the sea.

"I'll bet that's what happened!" she exclaimed to Tom. "The ocean bottom pushed against the land. It pushed so hard that it bent the beds near shore upward, lifting them out of water. I can do the same thing with this guide book if I push its sheets sidewise with one hand. Suppose that each sheet is a layer of rock; here's what we see in the road cut."

"Here's part of what we see," Tom corrected her. "Take these glasses and look at that bank way up the creek. There's a crack across it, from bottom to top. What do you find on each side of the crack?"

"The same beds—but they tilt differently," said Mary. "They lie at different heights, too. On the downhill side of that crack is brown sandstone that lies several feet below the road. On the uphill side, it is much higher: almost at the top of the bank."

Two Sorts of Lifting

"Right!" Tom answered, "But how did it get there? Let's go back to the car, drive up, and find out what happened!"

They found that two different sorts of lifting did show in that one cut. In some places the rocks had been bent or crumpled upward by a shove that came from beneath the ocean. In other places the sea rocks had been lifted—lifted so much and so abruptly that they had to break.

"No one knows what raised them," said Mr. Brooks. "But everyone knows that land does rise, building prairies, plateaus or mountains."

"Were there earthquakes when the rocks broke?" asked Mary.

"I'd guess there were severe ones," replied her father. "But, most of them happened before human beings built cities along the California coast. That meant that the rocks could rise, break and keep on rising, yet do no more than topple a few trees, scare wild animals or shake down Indian huts. Indeed, this break we are looking at was made several million years before even Indians arrived."

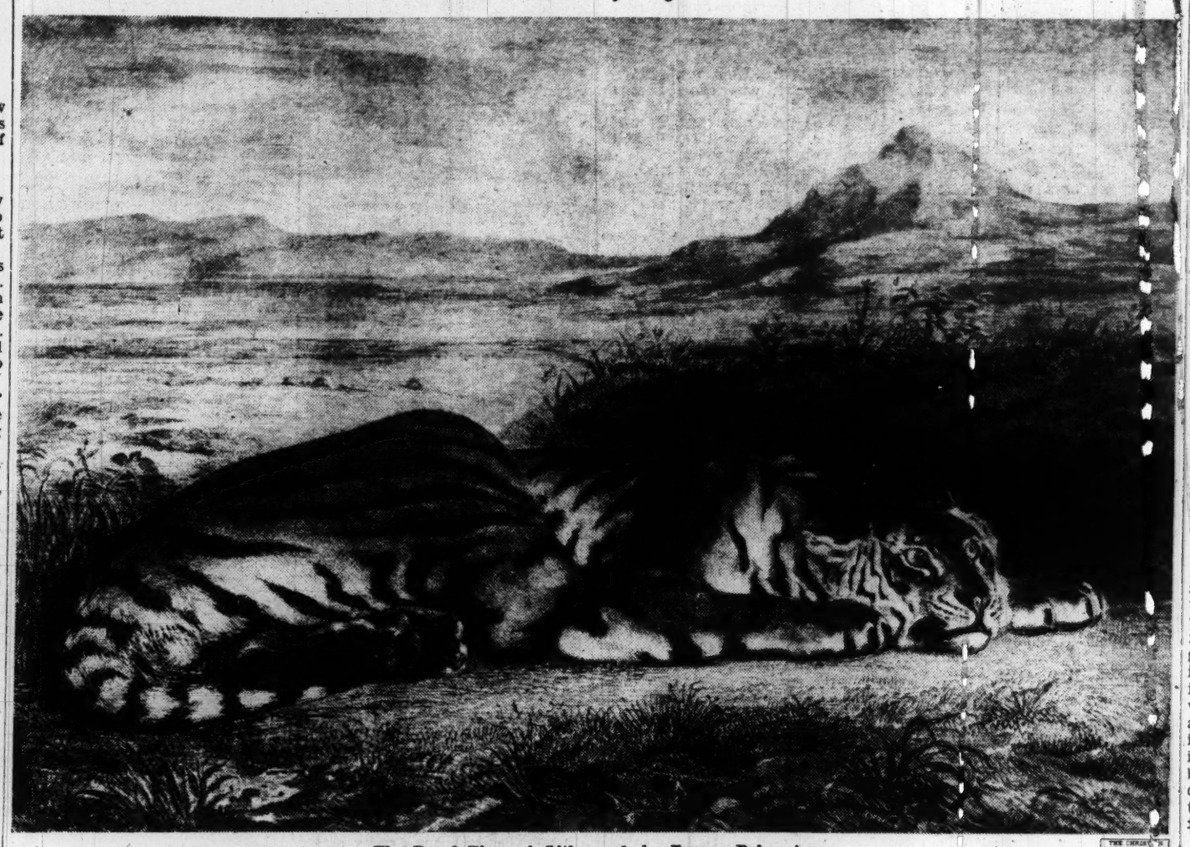
"Don't worry about that!" laughed Mr. Brooks. "California still is rising—and it still has all the earthquakes it needs. Some of them come when rocks move upward; some come when blocks drop again. The San Francisco quake of 1906 came when rocks moved sidewise along an old, old break or fault."

"Shall we see that break—I mean fault?" asked Mary.

"Yes—both on our way to San Francisco, and when we go to Yosemite National Park. We'll see others near Los Angeles."

"I've read about them," Tom remarked. "I've also read about raised beaches. They are places that were beaches once, but the same kind of lifting that raised this hill carried them up from the sea. Some of these old beaches are a thousand feet above water and several miles away from it."

"They also are miles from us," called Mrs. Brooks. "You youngsters have hunted raised sea beds so long that I am almost starved. Let's lunch and go straight to Long Beach.



The Royal Tiger—A Lithograph by Eugene Delacroix

Something About Ants

The ant is a wonder of the world—an ever-increasing wonder, for men are still finding out strange things about this tiny, industrious insect.

There are, of course, many different kinds of ants, and they are to be found in almost every part of the world, toiling ceaselessly, for the most part, and taking what rest they need in relays.

Have you ever wondered how fast an ant can travel? A certain Mr. Shapley gives the answer to this question after observing a Californian ant, common on Mount Wilson. When the temperature is low, this gentleman tells us, the speed is roughly ten inches a minute, but when the temperature rises to thirty degrees centigrade, the speed increases to something like 150 inches a minute, or roughly 1-7th of a mile an hour. That may not sound very much, but it must be remembered that the ants Mr. Shapley watched weigh no more than five-hundredths of a grain.

Agricultural Ants

A large number of ants gather seeds in season and store them, but there is no truth in the old story that the agricultural ant of Texas intentionally cultivates a kind of grass. What really happens is that it makes a clearing around its nest in order to have a warm, dry area in which the young ants may be sunned and the grass seeds dried. Naturally it often happens that the grass seeds in the ant-granaries sprout too far to be fit for food. Then the creatures carefully and painstakingly remove the seedlings and throw them on a refuse heap.

Some ants have permanent homes which, for the most part, are ingeniously constructed. A Batavian ants' nest consists of a single flattened chamber situated at the fork of a tree. This is so well camouflaged that only an expert can tell it from an addition to the lichen. Holes in rocks form homes for other colonies of ants. At least one variety builds skyscrapers composed of many stories. On the other hand, there are the wandering ants who use the nests of others after turning the rightful owners out of house and home.

Strange Cradles

Coming to the care of ants, one can always find living balls of ants hanging on to one another by their clenched jaws with the brood of youngsters inside the ball. Such a cradle can be floated across a streamlet without the ants losing their grip. It is always a case of "children first" in an ant colony, and if you were to disturb an ant-hill you would see the workers hurrying away with children in their mouths, carrying them to safety.

One famous naturalist has declared that ants have a touch-vocabulary. A tap with an antenna may mean, "Come to work," "Give me food from your store," "Let it go," "I have found treasure," "There is danger," or "We must fight." Then again, ants often calmly stroke other ants when the latter get excited or angry.

They have also been known to play with one another, and even to go so far as to keep pets of their own. Many construct one-way roads and sidings in tunnels; raise regiments of soldiers to guard the workers; organize scavenger parties, and produce fire-fighting equipment.

Undoubtedly the ant is a wonder of the world.

Running a 'Sheep Club'

Eighteen schoolboys and schoolgirls, between the ages of 12 and 16, are "founder members" of an organization that is said to be the only Club of its kind in Great Britain. It is the Alston Sheep Club, and is run by the Samuel King's Secondary School, Alston, Cumberland.

The Club was started by the headmaster as a means of linking the school with the countryside, and as a practical study in business training. All the members are school children, and each owns one sheep and any lambs that are bred. Three local farmers, who are most interested and sympathetic in the work, and three members of the School Governing body, form an advisory committee, and the Club is affiliated with the County and National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs.

Stock management record books, badges and stationery were bought from the proceeds of social events arranged by club members at the outset. The sheep were bought under the guidance of a local farmer at the Cattle Market, and the children drew lots for the ones they should own. The sheep are kept in the school field, except when they require change of pasturage. Some of the lambs have already been sold, the profits going to the young owners.

Farmers instruct the boys and girls regularly in problems connected with feeding, rearing, and marketing the animals, and lectures and discussions are frequently held in the school building.

So keen are the local farmers on the activity that they have arranged a sheep-judging competition for the Club at the next Alston Agricultural Show.

Fun With Model Airplanes

By William Bres

VII

With the fuselage of your new low wing sport airplane model progressing according to directions published on this page last week, you should be ready now for instructions on the remaining sections.

The list of materials given in the last article includes all the supplies necessary for completing this model. If you need help in working from the instructions, write to the author of these articles, care of The Young Folks' Page, One, Norway Street, Boston. Tell him your difficulties and he will try to help you solve them.

Building of the wing should be the next step in your construction of the model. Cut a cardboard rib 6½" long and shape it like profile rib A in the illustration. Now cut a rib 2" long and shape it like profile rib D. The remainder of the ribs go between these, and gradually taper down. The easiest way to determine their size is to make a full size drawing and take actual measurements from it. This is not absolutely necessary, however.

Streamline the Wings

When the ribs are completed, put them together in the exact order in which they will fit into the wing. Now you can determine if any of them should be trimmed down a little more. Pin them tightly together, sandpaper them and draw a double line ⅛" wide across the bottom of them from the point where the center wing brace touches rib A to the point where it touches rib D. If this line is straight, your arrangement is correct.

In the same way, mark the top brace line (shown by single line on the plan) the same width. Cut a groove ¼" deep into the bottom double line and ⅛" deep into the top double line. Use a strip ⅛x¼ (which slips into the bottom groove) as the base upon which your wing is built. Glue in each rib 1½" apart.

Now put in the long top brace. The leading (front) and trailing (back) edges which are ⅛x¼" balsa strips, are glued on next. When the glue has dried, complete the streamline shape by making the leading edge blunt and the trailing edge come to a point. The wing tip has purposely been drawn out of proportion to show you the detail of how the round curve is made. You can either use this method or round it as you have your tail tips.

The landing gear and tail wheel are made of ¼" flat balsa wood. The ponts and gear struts are made separately. Cut four gear struts—upper section of landing gear shown in landing gear view. Glue them together in pairs and streamline them by making the top wider than the bottom (tapering), the front edge blunt, and the rear edge pointy.

Now cut 8 full size pont sections, four for each pont. Hollow four of them out as shown by the broken line on the pont in the landing gear view. Glue two hollowed ones together and then glue a complete pont section on either side.

When the glue on the ponts is dry, streamline them by making the nose blunt and the rear come almost to a point. Make the proper curved groove on the bottom of the landing gear strut and glue each pair together. The wheels may be of celluloid or you can, with the aid of a compass, make a pair of wheels from your sheet of ¼" flat balsa. The wheels are held in the pont by using a common pin as an axle. The tail pont and wheel are made in the same way.

Propeller and Motor Power

The details of carving a propeller were explained in our third article. Refer to that article if you need more definite instructions than you find in the next couple of paragraphs.

Draw your propeller outline on your propeller block. Cut away the wood that is not outlined (making the blank) and carve the upper right hand section at the slant shown in the small top view to the right of the upper left hand propeller diagram. Now turn the propeller blank one half a revolution and again carve away the same section. Turn to the back of the blank and repeat this process and sandpaper.

Carefully cut the front half inch of your noseblock so that it can be used as your propeller spinner. Either cut the propeller into two halves, groove the two sides of the spinner and fit in the halves, or cut a larger groove in the rear of the spinner and glue in the propeller in one piece. In either case the spinner and nose piece must be close together, separated only by a few washers which will make the propeller easier to revolve.

Make a round hook on the inside of a four-inch piece of wire and thrust it through the back of the noseblock and through the propeller spinner. Bend the front end of the wire so that it digs into the spinner firmly. Now make your rear hook as shown in the rear of last week's top view. This is fastened onto a brace which is held by two of the fuselage struts. Knot four double strands of elastic and attach to both hooks.

We glue the paper to the wood by using dope applied to the wooden framework by brush. Place the paper on the doped section and gently running your fingers over the doped framework beneath the tissue, stretch the paper until it loses its wrinkles.

The rounded sections of the fuselage must be done in long, narrow strips (the width of 2 stringers at a time most desirable). In the same way, cover your wings and tail, doping only a small section at a time. You may either cover nose, tail, ponts and propeller with silver tissue or paint them silver. The latter method is preferred.

Glue both sections of the stabilizer to the rear of the fuselage at a slight upward (dihedral) angle. Then the rudder is fixed on top of the tail end. It should fit on neatly. Third, the wing is glued on directly to the fuselage, also at an upward angle that should hold both wing tips 1½" above the point at which they are glued. In order to obtain this angle it may be necessary to put a V-shaped wedge between the bottom part of rib A and the fuselage. Glue securely in place.

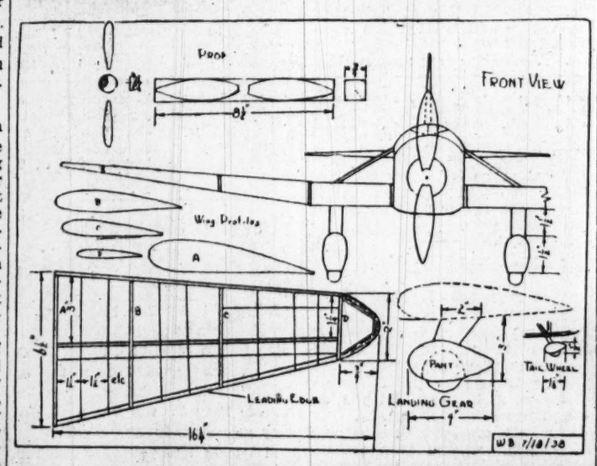
Allow your wings to dry at least two hours, holding them at the desired angle by placing blocks under both tips. Then glue the landing gears directly to the bottom of the wing with a rib above it for strong support. The tail skid pont and brace are secured firmly by putting an N-shaped supporting brace on the small strut that penetrates the fuselage.

Your airplane should now be complete except for a few minor touches and a patch or two on sections of the covering. This airplane is ruggedly built and is heavy. It will produce beautiful swift flights if you give it sufficient elastic power and adjust it correctly. It is more likely to be tail heavy because of the forward mounting of the wing. This is why we have made a large, solid noseblock.

Now Adjust It

If your craft noses down when launched from your hands, wind it more and add weight (nails, tacks, etc.) to the tail. If it noses up and falls back on its tail wind it slightly less and add weight to the nose. This model is large enough to be ideal for inside work and offers a fine opportunity to build a furnished cabin in detail. Let us know whether you would be interested in an article of instructions for interior work.

In these seven articles we have attempted to present a complete course in model airplane construction. We shall be glad to get letters from girls and boys who have built any of these models, telling us what they think of them and whether they would like to build any other types of aircraft. Meanwhile, you have our best wishes for many happy hours of flying your models.



Wing, Landing Gear, Propeller, and Other Parts of the Low-Wing Sport Model.

There Was a Time

Men Thought 'Round the World in 80 Days Impossible

But the recent flight by Howard Hughes and his companions marked the fastest circuit of the earth yet made by men and machinery demonstrating that circumnavigation in less than four days is possible. In fact, this time is faster than that required to cross the Atlantic by the fastest ocean liner afloat.

Such a flight as this one shows what tricks such high speed can play with man's accepted system of time recording. Officials of the National Geographic Society figured out that in their four days of travel, Hughes and his companions saw the sun rise five times while other inhabitants of the earth, outside the Arctic and Antarctic Circles could see it rise only four times. (During the summer, within the Arctic Circle, the sun is always in sight; within the Antarctic Circle in summer, it is never in sight.)

Five Sunrises in Four Days

Hughes and his fellow flyers saw five sunrises in four days because their airplane, flying in the same direction that the earth was turning on its axis, actually outdistanced the earth by one complete lap.

Their experience can be compared to that of men running forward on a speeding train; they move over the ground more rapidly than the train does. With the speed of the earth and its atmosphere, and the additional speed contributed by the powerful motors of the airplane, Hughes and his men took five whirls through space around the earth's axis while the rest of the planet's inhabitants made only four trips.

And when we stop to figure this out, it is seen that Hughes saw the first rising sun over the Atlantic Ocean on Monday, the second between Paris and Moscow on Tuesday, the third between Omsk and Yakutsk on Wednesday, the fourth between Yakutsk and Fairbanks on Thursday, and the fifth between Fairbanks and Minneapolis also on Thursday.

Rockets Are Even Faster

The Thursday event was repeated because in flying from west to east across the International Date Line they flew from Thursday night into Thursday morning. In crossing the Line, the traveler, in order to keep his calendar straight, must repeat a day if he journeys from west to east, and must skip a day if he moves from east to west.

If Jules Verne were writing today, instead of having completed his work during the nineteenth century when to circumnavigate the globe in 80 days was considered a dream only fiction writers could contemplate, he would probably be a jump ahead of Hughes—setting 24 hours as the next goal to aim at.

Impossible? Perhaps it is today, but today's dream soon becomes tomorrow's actuality and who knows what the limits will be when the era of rocketeering begins? H. B. N.

A Hunt for Rose Quartz

One of our mineralogical excursions to Little Falls, New York, in search of the well known "diamonds," was our initiation into the world of colorless, quartz crystals. Later, a holiday offered an opportunity to visit a feldspar quarry at Bedford, New York, and an introduction to the pink, or rose variety of quartz, found there in masses.

"Although this quarry is concerned with feldspar and albite for commercial uses in the pottery world," Father explained, "the rose quartz which has been found here has been of such fine quality and such a deep rose color, that it has been shipped to Europe and to the Orient. There skilled artists and craftsmen have carved it into exquisite vases, and bases for lamps, and even statues.

"The next time you are in New York City—or any city for that matter—look in the shop windows. You will be amazed at the many objects made of rose quartz—jewelry and seals, as well as the larger pieces."

An Interesting List

"Rose quartz is only one of many fine minerals found at these mines," put in Mother gently. "Peter look over the list again, please."

Peter scanned the list. "Mica, smoky quartz, autunite, beryl—what's beryl, Father, we've never found any, have we?"

"Not as yet, son, but we may be fortunate today. Only recently, science discovered that beryl contains a rare metal, hard and brittle, known as beryllium, which has all the qualities of aluminum but is considerably lighter. Now that discovery will make beryl of greater value, of course."

"It would be nice if you would find that deep rose specimen for the rock garden," put in Mother, mildly. "And perhaps while we all look, you would tell us something more about rose quartz, Father."

"Let's look at this piece in my hand," said Father, holding up the light colored specimen for them to see. "That delicate pink color is due to the presence of minute quantities of manganese, or tetanium oxide, in the quartz. If not protected from the light this rock may lose its delicate color, yet placed in a dark, damp place, the color will return."

"How funny," exclaimed Peter. "What makes it do that?"

"No one seems to know," answered Father. "There are four types of rose quartz, all massive, and as I have already told you, some of the loviest have come from this quarry. If you hold a pencil behind this specimen, you will be able to see the pencil right through the mineral. That is what is known as translucent. The word comes from the Latin; trans, meaning 'through,' and lucere, meaning 'to shine.'"

"There's a lot more to it than anyone would think," observed Peter thoughtfully.

Several Varieties

"I read an interesting little article about the different varieties of rose quartz that have been found here," said Mother. "There is, first, the pale or milky specimen that Father has in his hand; second a deeper colored rock, that is banded; third, a very lovely deep shade, but in rock that fractures easily, and lastly, the rare gem type that is of magnificent color, and flawless as well. When this last variety is cut into gems and polished, it often shows what is alled 'asterism,' or a star-like ray."

"Like the star ruby we saw at the museum?" asked small John.

"Something like that," replied Mother. "So you see what a lot of fun we have before us to discover these varieties."

"We'll have to come up here again," said Peter.

"Most people come many times," said Father. "That is the fun of this hobby. Each time you return to a place, you hope to improve the specimen you have at home, and perhaps find something new. It's amazing the surprises nature can spring."

Just at that moment John called out, "I've found a lovely gray rock, but it's too heavy for me."

Everyone came running. Sure enough, there was small John with a nice specimen of smoky quartz which he politely offered to mother for her rock garden, as it was too big for the cabinet at home.

Janet P. Johl

Flying Without an Engine

How would you like to go gliding i.. what is known as a sailplane? It is said to be the most thrilling sport in the world, and I am sure it must be. Naturally you must be an expert if you want to travel very far, but quite a number of people have covered 150 miles with very light winds, and one man has actually reached 205 miles in his engineless 'plane.

Most gliders are launched by rubber ropes attached to hooks in the nose of the machine, and are literally catapulted into the air. Once they are up, the expert pilot soon catches a current of rising air and gains height as quickly as possible. Then he sets his course by his maps and his compass and concentrates upon finding all the upward air currents he can.

The position and aspect of the clouds, as well as the contour of the country below, tell him where these currents are to be found, but it is by no means an easy task to keep aloft with only air to help one. What really happens is that a sailplane is always sliding down an invisible hill of air, the pull of gravity producing the necessary forward speed which, in its turn, gives the wings their lift.

There are, too, the things called thermals, or huge "bubbles" of air, which help the glider pilots. They rise because they are much warmer than the air surrounding them. When in a sailplane, the expert contrives to find these thermals and to stay with them in order to gain height.

Gliding is a sport that is well worth studying.

Nine Thousand Happy Days

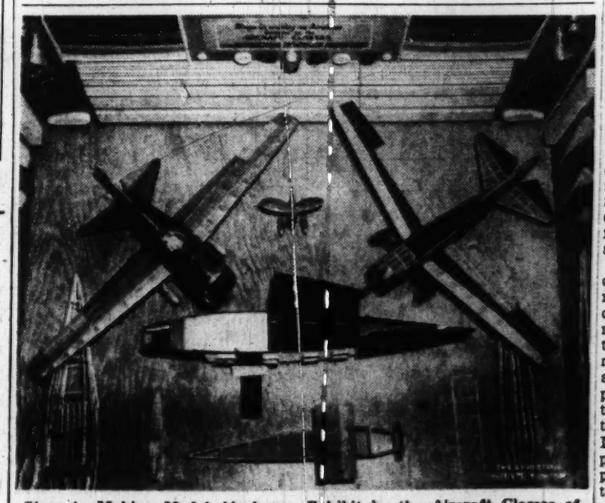
The Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, has thought of a novel way of helping the Scout Fund Appeal. In a recent letter to Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Scout, she writes: "May I offer my best wishes for a very successful wind up to your Scout Fund Appeal. I am often asked 'Is Scouting worth while?' The answer, 'Yes! a thousand times yes!' is easy enough to all of us who endeavor through Scouting (and Guiding) to bring healthy activities of mind and body to the girls and boys of our own country—quite apart from the wider aspect of Scouting and its influence beyond our shores.

"But one very lovely 'by-product' of it all is, to my mind, the happiness that one gains from being associated with it, and those golden moments that come with the conviction that we are doing something definitely worth while. Today I have asked myself the question: 'Is happiness worth paying for?' and again the answer is: 'Yes! a thousand times yes!' And so, in thanksgiving, I enclose a tiny offering—just one penny multiplied by 9131; one pennyworth per day of gratitude for the 25 years in which I have been privileged to be connected with Scouting!"

Sea Coast Town at Night

The sea that casts the pebble on the shore
And nudges shell and seaweed in the sand,
Assaults the rocks and leaves its contraband
In curious shapes upon the coast's rough floor,
Halts in the summer night a while to lay
All restless waves to sleep; only its soft breast
Moves in tide-rhythm while, in the little bay,
The small ships sway and, swaying, safely rest.

JOHN RITCHEY



Steps in Making Model Airplanes—Exhibit by the Aircraft Classes of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, Boston

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EIGHTY ACRES OF FRESH AIR AND SCENIC BEAUTY
for boys and girls attending
The Van Horn Home School
Fall term begins August 16th.
MRS. MAE T. VAN HORN
Pleasant Acres, Hayward, California

"We want Sweaters and Tweeds, Too!"

The campus uniform has now become the pet outfit of little sister at grade school. "All the girls will be wearing them," she insists. So mother scans The Christian Science Monitor for the local stores which realize the importance of tweeds and sweaters for the school crowd.

Australia and Germany Clash Today at Longwood—Washington Here Tomorrow

'No Backhand' Tennis Player Holds His Own in 'Big Time'

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB, Aug. 18—John Browich, youthful Australian Davis Cup star, who opened the interzone series here this afternoon against Germany's Henner Henkel, has no backhand stroke.

Now in the tennis world a player without a fairly consistent backhand might as well put his racket away for he will never go very far in the "big time."

But not so Mr. Bromwich. He does not use a backhand stroke because he does not need it. Whenever his opponent drives a shot on what ordinarily would be a right-hander's backhand, Bromwich merely switches his racket to his left hand and smashes the ball back with plenty of zip. If the ball comes to what would be the backhand of a southpaw Bromwich uses a forehand shot with both hands on the racket, driving the ball over the net with tremendous power.

Left or Right?

Ask Bromwich whether he considers himself a right or lefthander and he really cannot tell. It is equally easy for him to use either hand with the same ability.

Bromwich, of course, because of his unorthodox system of hitting the ball, has been the center of attention here since his arrival early this week. There are only two other outstanding tennis players who use both hands on their rackets when returning a forehand shot. Vivian McGrath, Australia's No. 3, from whom Bromwich has learned much of his tennis, and Joe Hunt, blond Californian, who now is advancing rapidly in the Newport Casino tennis tournament.

George Lott, who is coaching the Australians for this Davis Cup series, came forth yesterday to predict that "his" boys should sweep over the Germans by a 5-to-0 score.

I don't see how Henkel and Metaxa can stop them," Lott said as he watched Bromwich and Quist driving practice shots at Len Schwartz and Harry Hopman, other members of the Australian team.

Quist Consistent

"Bromi and Quist should win their singles matches without too much difficulty. I don't see how they possibly can lose the doubles tomorrow afternoon as they haven't been beaten as a pair in two years."

Despite the fact that Bromwich is ranked as No. 1 in Australia, Lott thinks Quist, ranked No. 2, is the more consistent player away from home.

"He's improved tremendously since I last played against him here in 1933 in the National doubles," Lott said.

Lott felt, however, that Bromwich will soon be ranked as one of the world's best. "You can't tell who he'll beat," Lott said. "He defeated Budge in Australia and he may do it again when (and if) the Australians play in the Challenge round at Germantown."

After tomorrow's doubles there will be an exhibition match between Schwartz, Australian alternate with a ranking of No. 5, and Rolf Goepfert, Germany's substitute.

Saturday the final singles matches of the series are scheduled with Quist meeting Henkel and Bromwich playing against von Metaxa.

Tennis lobs—Both the Australians and Germans worked out late yesterday afternoon on the grass courts. Henkel and Bromwich were playing improved tennis and evidently were free from their troublesome injuries which bothered them the previous day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Early in the afternoon while the boys were waiting for the courts to dry, several fast games of table tennis were played in the clubhouse. Quist seems as adept in this game as he does in tennis and was beating all comers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Schwartz had to be dragged away from the radio where he was listening to a broadcast of the Red Sox-Athletic baseball game. When told there would be a double-header with Washington on Sunday he said: "I'll be there."

Budge and Hunt Pace Net Field In Newport Play

BULLETIN

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Although he performed up to his usual standard, International Tennis Champion Don Budge was forced to play one of his hardest matches of the year today to gain the semifinals of the Newport Casino tournament with a 7—9, 8—6, 6—4, 9—7 victory over Wilmer Allison, the Austin, Texas, veteran.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mighty Don Budge and Young Joe Hunt, who are likely to clash for the Newport Casino tennis trophy, yesterday tore through capable rivals to pace six other seeded players into the quarter-final round.

Budge, a two-time winner here, conquered Archie Henderson, the North Carolina collegian 6—4, 6—3, in a match that was completed in a heavy shower. Hunt defeated Budge's Davis Cup doubles partner, Gene Mako, his Los Angeles townsman, 8—6, 7—5 after a hard battle.

The others to march on with those California stars were Frank Parker of Beverly Hills, Calif., Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas; Bryan Grant of Atlanta; Sidney Wood, of New York and the last of the seven foreign threats, Yvon Petra of France.

Parker eliminated Frank Guernsey, of Orlando, Fla., 6—4, 6—4, while Grant overtook Jack Kramer, of Los Angeles, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2. Cooke got through Gardner Mulloy, of Miami, 6—2, 1—6, 7—5.

Petra turned back William Murphy, of Chicago, 6—4, 6—4; Wood overcame Hal Surface, of Kansas City, 7—5, 6—1, and Allison trounced his doubles and business partner, Johnny Van Ryn, 6—2, 9—7 to win the dubious opportunity of matching strokes with Budge today.

After completing their singles engagements, Budge and Mako went into doubles action and gained a bracket on the field by entering the fourth round with straight-set victories over John Ray, of Cambridge, Mass., and Casper Nannes, of New York, Surface and Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City and a first round bye.

Touring American Athletes Win, Lose in German Meets

MUNICH, Germany, Aug. 18 (AP)—Four of America's best college runners, Wilbur Greer of Michigan State, Ray Malott of Stanford, Howie Borck of Manhattan and Clyde Jeffrey of Riverside (Calif.) Junior College, are proving more than enough competition for Germany's best.

They sent America's touring track and field team away to a flying start yesterday, the invaders winning 10 of 14 events in an international meet here before a cheering crowd of 20,000.

Greer and Jeffrey swept the sprints, the former winning the 100 meters in 10.5 and the latter taking the 200 meters in 21.6.

Malott scored another triumph at 400 meters, winning over Robins of Germany and Johnny Loaring of Windsor, Ontario, in 48.9.

Borck, who started slowly on this trip, won the 800 meters in 1:52.6, and Bill Lacefield, of the University of California at Los Angeles, took the 110-meter high hurdles in 15 seconds.

Hans Woellke, Germany's Olympic shotput king, gained revenge on Columbia's Francis Ryan with a winning heave of 52ft. 3 37-64in. Ryan, who defeated Woellke at Berlin Sunday, could do only 52ft. 2in

Erwin Blask paced a trio of Germans that finished one-two-three in the hammer throw with a heave of 187ft. 9 63-64in.

Chuck Fenske, Wisconsin's distance ace, annexed the 1,500 meters easily in 3:56.4.

Other American victories were scored in the high jump, by Gil Cruter of Colorado with a leap of 6ft. 5 9-16in.; the 400-meter relay, by a team of Lacefield, Malott, Greer, and Jeffrey in 41.9; the 3,000 meters, by Wisconsin's Walter Mehl in 8:04.2; and the pole vault, by George Varoff of Oregon at 13ft. 4 15-32in.

HANOVER, Germany, Aug. 18 (AP) Blaine Rideout, the North Texas State Teachers College runner, who was regarded as one of the best U. S. college milers at the end of the collegiate season, has been something less than sensational abroad.

Rideout, after in and out showings in other meets, was trimmed by Schumacher of Germany in the 800-meter event here yesterday as one of the touring American teams captured five firsts in an international meet before 8,000 fans. The Germans captured six firsts.

Schumacher was timed in 1:55, seven tenths of a second faster than Rideout. Just to make it stick the Germans Timm and Schultze hit the tape one-two in the 1,500 meters in 4:06.4 for Timm and 4:07.6 for Schultze.

The visitors, however, scored in the sprints. Perrin Walker won the 100 meters with Arnold Nutting of Southern California close behind. The New York A. C. sprinter was timed in 10.6.

Ben Johnson, Columbia's great Negro dash man, then won the 200 meters over Gillmeister of Germany in 21.2, and Charles Miller of California ran off with the 400 meters in 48.7.

The two other American victories were scored in the 110-meter high hurdles, won by Allan Tolmich of Wayne, in 14.4, and the hammer throw, captured by Irving Folwartshny of Rhode Island State with a heave of 169ft. 11 51-64in.

Mel Walker of Ohio State was beaten by Martens of Germany in the high jump. Martens did 6ft. 3 13-64in., to Walker's 6ft. 27-32in.

German athletes finished one-two-three in the javelin throw, discus throw and shot put.

Mile to San Romani

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Archie San Romani, representing the New York Curb Exchange, captured the mile run with ease yesterday, beating a field that included Joe McClusky of the New York A. C., by more than 10 years, in a feature event on the New Haven policemen's 16th annual field day program. The winner's time was 4:21, slow for him.

BASEBALL
Fenway Park. Tomorrow. 2 P. M. Ladies free
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2188

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(First Three in Each League)

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Lombardi, Reds	90	336	40	110	.381
Travis, Senators	103	398	75	138	.347
Foxx, Red Sox	101	378	90	131	.347
Radcliff, White Sox	78	300	41	104	.347
Vaughan, Pirates	105	388	81	130	.335
McCormick, Reds	106	402	65	153	.331

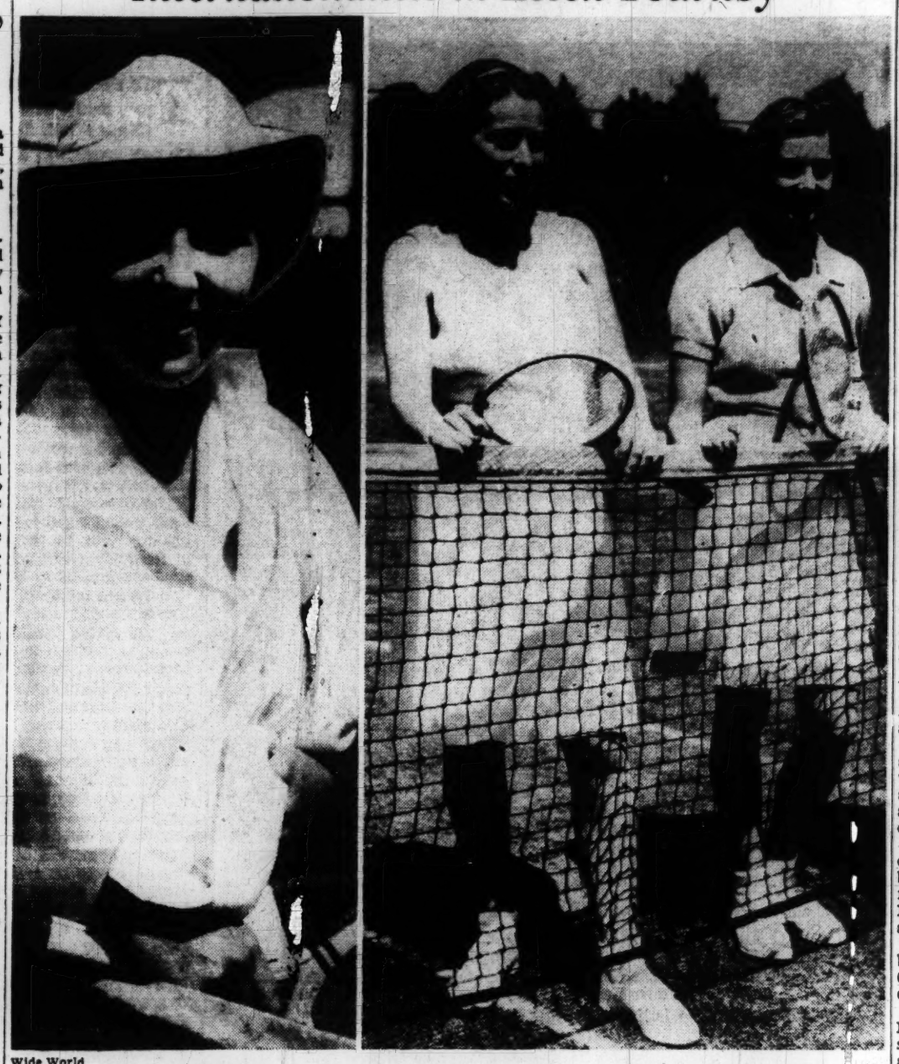
Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	38	Goodman, Reds	27
Foxx, Red Sox	32	Ott, Giants	27
Johnson, Athletics	25	Camilli, Dodgers	17
York, Tigers	24	Mize, Cardinals	16
Di Maggio, Y'nk's	23	Medwick, Cards.	15
Gehrig, Yankees	22		

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Foxx, Red Sox	115	Ott, Giants	80
Di Maggio, Y'nk's	90	Medwick, Cards	88
Dickey, Yankees	87	McCormick, Reds	81
Keltner, Indians	87	Risso, Pirates	78
Greenberg, Tigers	86	Goodman, Reds	74

Internationalists in Essex Tourney



Wide World

Nancye Wynne — Australia's Miss Wynne scored a 6—2, 6—3 victory over England's Miss Lumb yesterday for the right to meet Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge in the semifinal round. Miss Stammers was idle yesterday,

Margot Lumb — but she goes into doubles action today with Miss Lumb against Miss Wynne and Dorothy Stevenson of Australia.

Kay Stammers

Two Australian Girls Continue In Essex Play

BULLETIN

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Nancye Wynne, sensational Australian tennis star, flashed tremendous hitting power today to down Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, 6—4, 6—4, and enter the final round of the 14th annual Essex County Club women's invitation tourney.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Two hard-hitting Australian players emerged in challenging positions today as survivors were cut to five in the Essex Country Club's women's invitation tennis.

Nancye Wynne, whose 6—2, 6—4 victory yesterday over the English Wightman Cup player Margot Lumb was the day's most startling upset, was bracketed with Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Brookline in a match for a place in the finals.

Sixth-seeded Thelma Coyne, a place behind her countrywoman on the foreign list, went into a quarter-finals match with England's Kay Stammers after an easy success yesterday over Mrs. John Van Ryn of Austin, Texas.

The winner will meet top-ranking Alice Marble of California in the second semifinal tomorrow.

Miss Wynne showed Miss Lumb a hard, fast game, employing a well-rounded equipment of strokes and cutting placements from any spot on the court. Deep base-line driving eliminated Mrs. Van Ryn.

Mrs. Fabyan, graceful and calmly efficient, outclassed Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, whose defeat of Mme. Rene Mathieu of France in an earlier round caused a one-day sensation.

Miss Stammers was idle yesterday, but Miss Marble won an easy 6—1, 6—3 victory over Virginia Wolfenden, another San Franciscan.

The top-seeded doubles team of Miss Marble and Mrs. Fabyan was sent against Mrs. Harry Hopman and Miss Coyne, both of Australia, in one quarter-finals match today, and Miss Stammers and Miss Lumb, carrying England's colors, were bracketed in another with Miss Wynne and her countrywoman, Dorothy Stevenson.

Foxx-Travis Batting Duel Will Continue at Fenway

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At Fenway Park beginning tomorrow, Boston can compare the two leading contenders for the 1938 American League batting crown—Jimmy Foxx, the slugging Red Sox first baseman, and Cecil Travis, the silent, colorless shortstop of the Washington Senators.

At edition time today, Foxx and Travis were tied at .347. With little more than six weeks of the race remaining, the duel promises to be sensational in the stretch drive. Now that the Yankees are walking away from the field, the individual batting title race may hold more interest than the pennant situation.

Called Unspectacular

Washington scribes call their shortstop the "unspectacular Mr. Travis." He rarely raises his voice above a whisper, except when offering encouragement to pitchers. But Cecil goes quietly about his work in a manner which is rapidly gaining the respect of the entire circuit and its followers.

As late as this spring, Travis presented a problem in the Senatorial ranks. He could hit, yet lacked polish of a big league shortstop. Manager Bucky Harris gave him every chance to learn, however, and the boy today is fast losing his erratic habits in the field.

Washington well remembers how the brilliant youngster broke in with the Senators five years ago. In his debut, he thumped five hits in five attempts and every one of them went to left field. For a left-handed swinger, this was an unusual record. But Cecil has since proven it no mistake.

Hits Mack's Pitchers

Since his arrival back at Fenway Park, Foxx has recovered the batting eye thought lost in Washington. Up to today, Jim had managed a .500 average facing Connie Mack's pitchers. His home-run total has been swelled to 32 and his run-batted-in record to 115.

Foxx has accomplished an offensive feat against the A's that is probably a record. In the Tuesday game and the opener yesterday, Jimmy drove three home runs over the netting that tops the left field fence. He has hit them over before, but it is believed that this is the first time any player ever did it three times in two days.

Homer No. 32, which Foxx hit in the seventh inning of yesterday's game off George Caster, was returned by a man who saw the ball land in a parking space on Lansdowne Street.

The Washington club stays at Fenway for three days, starting tomorrow, and plays a double-header with the Red Sox on Sunday. The series between the two teams stands seven to six in favor of the Senators, who recently captured three straight at Griffith Stadium.

Busy Week Ahead

Briefs . . . The Red Sox play four double-headers next week . . . One with Cleveland on Tuesday, and then three in a row with the White Sox beginning Thursday . . . Wonder who Joe Cronin will use for pitchers . . . The Senators, like the Sox, are weak on the mound, but have stayed in the first division with their bats . . . Zeke Bonura and Al Simmons are hitting for Washington . . . Young George Case, the fastest runner in the league—perhaps all of baseball—has improved in the field and at bat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Wilson's victory yesterday was his eleventh . . . Joe Heving's masterpiece in the second game adds smiles to the Fenway family . . . His side-arm delivery had the A's completely baffled . . . Previously they had hit Red Sox hurlers rather freely . . . Before the start of the '38 campaign, Travis had a .325 lifetime batting average in the American League.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees have purchased Joe Hitchcock, a shortstop, from the Chattanooga Lookouts . . . A week ago, Joe owned a .302 average in the Southern Association . . . Last year he played with Oakland in the Pacific Coast League . . . Cramer's hitting stood out in both Fenway games yesterday . . . He drove across the deciding run in the opener and accounted for three of the five in the second.

Vermont Net Titles

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—Jack Behr, of Bolton Landing, N. Y., defeated top-seeded Fred Guild, of New York, defending champion, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5, to win the men's singles title in the Vermont open tennis tournament yesterday. Edna Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated Claire Ellert, of Holyoke, Mass., 6—0, 6—3, for the women's singles crown.

Cambridge Medalist

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP)—George Finlay of Cambridge, Mass., captured medalist honors with a card of 78 in the qualifying round of the thirteenth annual New England left-handed golfers tourney at the Manchester Country Club yesterday. First and second-round matches will be held today and semi-finals and final will be played Friday.

Savin Hill Back in Running When Oriental Wins Cup Race

By Wendell Adams Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAVIN HILL YACHT CLUB, Aug. 18—It was the familiar masterly touch at the starting line yesterday by the veteran, George Rolt, sailing Hosea White's Oriental, that brought the Savin Hill defender back into the running for this year's Quincy Challenge Cup series now being held off here.

However, as the six Manchester 18-footers jockey for starting positions this afternoon, the red-hulled Onward II, owned and sailed by the former North Shore women's champion, Mrs. Laura Cooney Thomas, was the boat to watch with a two-point lead going into the final encounter.

In yesterday's race, a shifting wind canceled the well-laid plans of the judges for windward work, thereby the race resulting in a parade. Rolt placed Oriental in an excellent position at the start, followed by Hank O'Brien, at the helm of Leslie Rawding's Nipper, and Mrs. Thomas. Onward and Nipper soon changed positions, and except for various luffing duels by Nipper and Onward, Speedy, and Flicker, the boats remained at the same berths at the finish.

With a two-point deficit to Onward, Oriental must place one boat between herself and Onward in order to tie, and two between them to win in today's last engagement.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tiller Talk—Lanky Richard Mechem and his Annisquam Yacht Club crew of Ted Norton and John Lowe yesterday completed an uphill battle in the North Shore junior sailing championships for the Curtis Cup and with a first and second in the last two races won the right to represent the North Shore in the National junior sailing championships later this month.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Annisquam Trio, winning their first North Shore title since 1929, had a point lead over Steve Connolly's Corinthian stalwarts . . . Last-minute sail hauling with spinnaker by the Annisquam boys was good for the championship . . . Thus ended the longest and perhaps the most exciting Curtis Cup series.

♪ ♪ ♪

Final standing of the North Shore crews:

Annisquam, Richard Meechem	34½
Corinthian, Steve Connolly, 3d	33½
Swampscott, Barbar Dunwoody	31¼
Eastern, William Haskell	30½
Pleon, Pike Noyes	29
Eastern Point, Carroll Wonson	24
Sandy Bay, Everett Wilkinson	13

U. S. and German Swimmers in Tie

BREMEN, Germany, Aug. 18 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan, Miami's record breaker of 1937, is just as much at home in foreign pools as he is at home.

Flanagan scored one of the three American triumphs as invading U. S. and German swimmers split six events in the American team's second meet yesterday.

He triumphed in the 400-meter freestyle over Platz of Germany in 4:51.7. His triumph followed one by Peter Fick, of the New York A. C., who started the visitors off by winning the 100-meter freestyle in 59.3.

Schlauch of Germany won the 100-meters backstroke in 1:09 over Bill Neunzig of Ohio State. Balke of Germany defeated Jim Werson of San Francisco's Olympic Club in the 200-meter backstroke. Balke was clocked in 2:46.4.

The teams split the relays. Otto Jaretz of Chicago, Paul Wolf, University of Southern California, and Fick won the 300-meter freestyle relay in 3:01.6 over the Germans Heisel, Platz and Fischer, but in the 300-meter medley relay, the German team of Schlauch, Balke and Heisel did 3:23.6 to down an American team of Neunzig, Werson and Takashi Hirose of Hawaii.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	65	39	.625
New York	62	46	.574
Cincinnati	59	48	.551
Chicago	59	49	.546
Boston	51	54	.486
Brooklyn	50	56	.472
St. Louis	46	60	.434
Philadelphia	32	73	.305

Results Aug. 17

Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.
New York 4, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings).
Cincinnati 8, Chicago 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	70	33	.680
Cleveland	61	44	.581
Boston	57	44	.564
Washington	55	52	.509
Detroit	51	55	.481
Chicago	43	55	.439
Philadelphia	38	65	.369
St. Louis	37	66	.359

Results Aug. 17

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 10, Cleveland 7.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
One game postponed.

1938 Test Cricket Series Has Experts in Two Camps

LONDON, Aug. 18 (CP)—The futility of the current England-Australia cricket test series, in which only one test match has resulted in a decision out of four played to date, has set the cricket world by the ears. Everyone is agreed that something should be done but the precise remedy has the experts divided into opposing camps.

The struggle between the two countries for the "ashes," mythical symbol of world supremacy, is eagerly awaited by fans all over the empire. Five matches played in the principal cities of either country are supposed to determine definitely which is on top. Great speculation precedes the choosing of the teams, practice matches are played and then one team journeys 12,000 miles to match its skill with the other.

Here is the depressing record of the present tour. At Nottingham the four-day time limit ran out with England in the stronger position at the close. The match at Lord's ended with the teams on fairly even terms and just as far from a result. At Manchester four days of rain prevented a ball being bowled. Finally at Leeds the Australians outplayed their opponents on a treacherous wicket and ran out a five-wickets victory.

Final Test Saturday

And now the teams are preparing for the final test, scheduled to open Saturday at The Oval in London. Under the rules governing the international encounters the match will be played to a finish. The rule directs that the fifth match shall be played to a finish if, after the fourth test, the difference in matches won is not greater than one.

But even if England snatches victory, thus tying the count on the current series, the Aussies will retain the ashes which they have held since 1934.

The results of these "profitless draws" are disgruntled spectators and fading gate receipts—and a renewal of the perennial discussion on how to brighten cricket. In this discussion, now at a pitch of virulence seldom known before, two schools of thought have emerged.

"Timeless Test" School

First, there is the "timeless test" school. This side, to which all the Australian cricketers belong, believes that test matches should be played to a finish as are all important cames "down under." At least, they urge, the time limit should be extended to six days.

The objection to this, from the English point of view, is that county teams, from which the test players are drawn, have their own revenues to think of and these are apt to suffer when star cricketeers are absent while playing for England.

In opposing "timeless" tests most veterans of the game lay the whole trouble at the door of the modern wicket. Cricket pitches nowadays, they assert, are so "fixed" and scientifically treated that the bowler hasn't a fair chance to play his tricks on the batsman.

"Bring Back Old Wickets"

Let them bring back the old wickets, say these champions, and there will be no need to lengthen the time-limit. Bowlers once more will be able to make their deliveries turn quickly, kick back or gather pace from the pitch. No longer sure of their power of defense, batsmen will be forced to grab runs when they can and their wickets will fall faster.

Marylebone Cricket Club, governing body of cricket, has come out against the over-preparation of wickets. In this connection a writer to the Times points to a passage from a chapter on cricket reform in the 1890 edition of the authoritative Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes.

The passage reads: "The ideal match is a match that does not last more than two days, where the wicket has got a bit of devil in it, where no individual innings realizes more than 80 runs, no one complete innings exceeds 200 runs, where the side that have to go in for the fourth innings must get about 180 runs to win, and win the match by two or three wickets, or lose it by 15 or 20 runs."

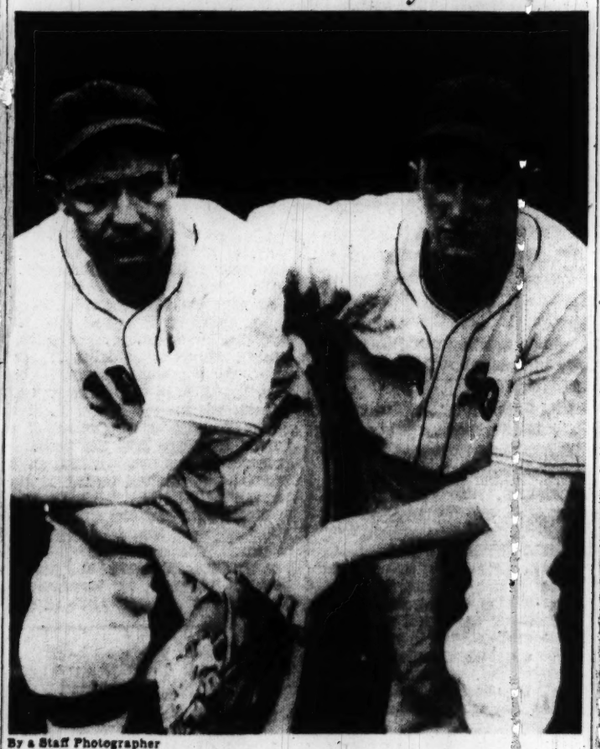
Back Seat

Arthur Gilligan, who captained England in Australia in 1924-5, takes the view that test matches should be allowed to run their natural course over six days with county considerations taking a back seat to the international contests. He believes spectators like to see batsmen piling up big scores.

On the other side A. C. (Archie) MacLaren, England's captain in 1901-2, declares that what is needed is not long, dreary hours of cricket with batsmen poking at the ball while they play themselves in, but bright, snappy games with bowlers getting plenty of spark from wickets that owe less to the groundsman's art.

So far the M. C. C. has given no indication which view it favors.

New Faces at Fenway Park



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Heving (Left) and Jim Tabor

Heving, through his work in relief roles, may help the Red Sox pitching situation. He was recently purchased from Milwaukee. Tabor is the popular young third baseman who promises to play a leading role with future Boston teams.

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The Home Forum

Hungarian Harvest Symphony

IT IS harvest time. The rhythm of the seasons is swinging over Hungary's endless plains. The whole land is a golden sea, with little waves that rock beneath the flaming sun.

The Hungarian summer is at its height, ripening the grain so fast that between morning and evening green changes to golden, and golden turns to white. Soft kernels become hard and the sheaths enfolding them loosen, so that a strong wind or driving rain may strew a season's wealth upon the ground.

All over Hungary the fields beckon the harvesters; from Rumania to the Danube, from the Danube to Austria over the vast plain, barley fields call to rye and rye blends its waves with the shoreless seas of wheat.

No reaping machines, no tractors, disturb the whispering of these swishing expanses. No monstrous harvester cuts its noisy way through this trackless plain; no throbbing ship with racing blades steams across this sea.

TEN MILLION ACRES are being cut by hand, by tireless men with glistening scythes. Silent men who walk and swing and sweat. One step forward and a stroke. Another step, and another stroke. In rhythm a million men and women swing their way abreast over the golden plains of Hungary. No bands play. No bugles call the step. No corporal shouts "Right, left," to this army. The rhythm is in the swinging scythes, in a hundred harvests gathered, in the waving grain.

Step and swing; step and swing; half a million men, followed by their wives or children, move in a line across the breadth of Hungary.

On the great estates each section of this line is composed of fifty workers; twenty-five men with scythes mow and twenty-five followers, mostly women and children, rake up the grain and bind it.

EACH SCYTHER'S STROKE is four feet long. Each company's swath is one hundred feet wide. They do not march in a rectangular line against the grain, but obliquely, each cutter two yards ahead of his neighbor. The outside, or first, man sets the pace, like the "stroke oar" in a boat, and each comrade takes up the rhythm. Twenty-five scythes swing through the grain as a single blade, twenty-five scythes move back in place, twenty-five right feet step forward, twenty-five left feet follow, and twenty-five bright blades swing again. Twenty-five even windrows, lying upon the ground, mark the wake of these human ships, of this harvesting fleet. Half a million scythes, beating in rhythm from Slovakia's mountains to Croatia's hills.

Behind the first line of steel walks the army of retainers. Some carry long green reeds which they lay between the windrows; others rake the cut grain into bundles which they place upon the reeds; and the rearguard, following close behind, tie up the bundles with the reeds.

Fifty people work as one machine, marching silently and in order across the land, leaving lines of golden bundles in their wake. When one swath is ended, they all walk across the fields and begin another. With scythes and rakes on shoulder, they look like a band of peasant crusaders marching to some Jerusalem of prosperity and happiness. The workers themselves are unconscious of any such romance. They are just tramping to start another row—one of ten million. They whet their scythes, take a long drink from the water boys' jugs, plant their feet and plunge once more into the harvest rhythm.

FROM LIGHT TO darkness, they work; from before four in the morning, till after nine at night. The rising sun is greeted by the glitter of their swinging scythes; and, after it has run its burning course, those tireless blades, in unchecked rhythm, send it on its way.

Each morning at eight, each noon, and again in the early evening, boys and girls cross the fields carrying food. Bread and fat pork, boiled squash and potatoes, cabbage and dumplings, and occasionally a Hungarian goulash, so hot with paprika that it makes the sun seem cool. Breakfast and supper are brief pauses, but at noon the scythes and rakes are stacked for a whole hour while a million weary reapers sleep in the golden cradle of rocking grain.

Thus they work, harvesting for fourteen days a year. Each man cuts twenty acres and, at threshing time, each harvester takes home an acre's yield of grain. It's the honey for their hive. Dry and meager honey.

The reaped plains, once golden, grow black. Late fall makes them green again, winter keeps them white until verdant spring prepares another golden summer, and a million barefoot men and women again swing in their silent harvest symphony.

R. H. MARKHAM

My Island

IT LIES tranquil, a little way off the coast of Maine, swept by the cool clear winds of the north and ringed about by Fundy's swirling tides and bitter surf. And often—oh, very often—it is blanketed in fog. In fact, they tell you—the fishermen from the mainland—that this is where fogs are made.

The white fog rolls softly across the island in early evening, and throughout the long northern twilight it drifts over the fields. Sounds are muted by it. It touches the face with the softest of fingers and makes you look up. It bears the smell of sea-weed, pungent, tangy, exciting.

The fog is most lovely when the night is full of moonlight. Then the moon becomes a pale globe of light, so vague and luminous that one looks and never gets enough of looking. The trees and the bushes and the nearby hills are all black, and the air is a singing mist, an eerie presence that brings the swift bats out from under the eaves. If you listen carefully, you may just hear the moan of the fog-whistle out in the channel.

MY ISLAND HAS also brilliant moments, quite different from those pastel hours of fog. Moments when the sea in her bays is sheer sapphire blue. Moments when a hot summer sun blesses the fields with its caressing touch; when the daisies are incredibly white and the tiger-lilies are bonfires in the corners of the yard, and the satin buttercups lie in drifts of yellow across the deep grass.

When next I wish something pleasant for a friend, I shall wish for him that he may spend a sunny morning on top of one of the brown, organ-pipe cliffs of my island, lying in the grass where it grows thickly to the very edge. And there I shall wish him the joy of feeling the sun on his back, warm and comforting, while he sniffs the keen breeze that drifts up from the cove far below. Down there, the sea is forever scrambling up and slipping back along the pebbles and sending forth drafts of fresh salt air.

For most of the year, my island is clothed in winter; but, as though in happy recompense, the flowers that grow there all summer are brighter and larger than they are on the mainland, the birds sing a more brilliant song, the wild strawberries in the fields taste more like captured sunshine and grow bigger and glossier and redder than you would believe wild strawberries could do.

BUT THE PEOPLE—ah, there is the real story of my island. As nature is harsh, so the people are kind. As the sea around the island is ever the relentless adversary, so man is ever his neighbor's friend. For instance, about a mile off shore, stands one of the most powerful lighthouses in the world, built on the bare rock where no smallest grain of earth has found a crevice, where no tree has clung to give shade. Three lonely people must live there year in and year out to tend the light unfailingly, dependent on the visits of a coast-guard boat for food and mail and clothing. The people of my island never forget these friends. They see that they have plenty of magazines and books. Every delicacy that their own hard circumstances will permit, the islanders send out by the coast guard. I think that the lighthouse keepers must feel the warmth and shade of such friendliness.

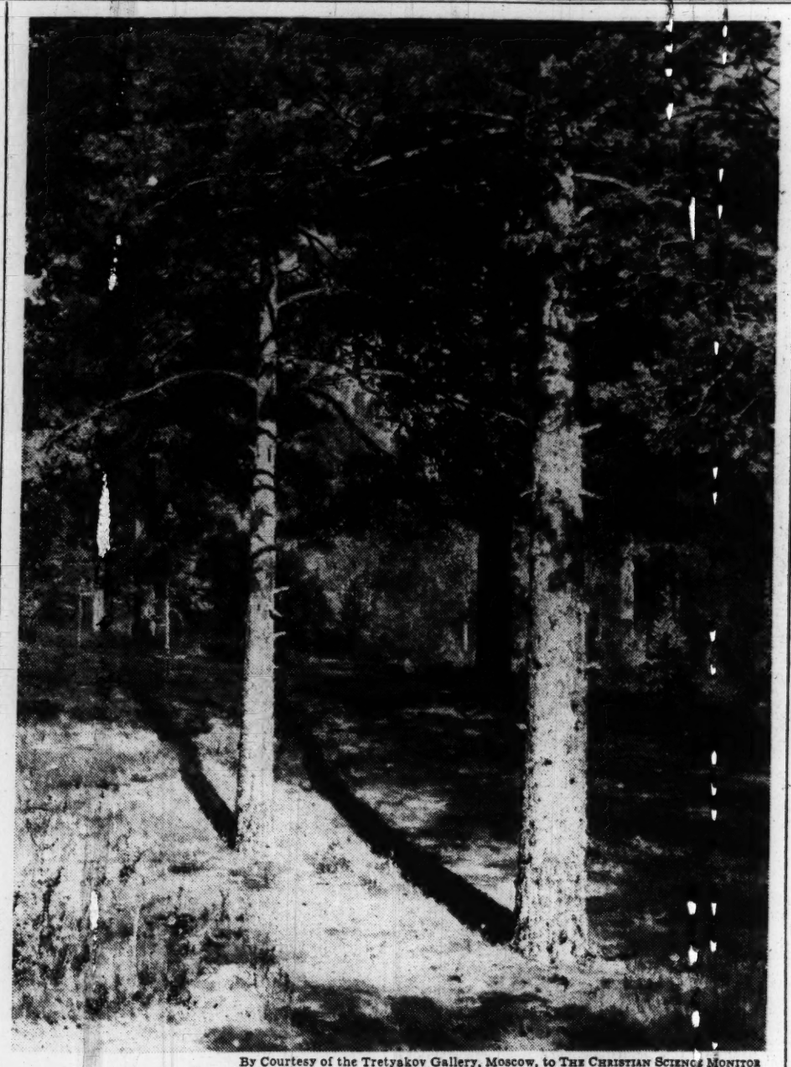
I could have understood it if the people on my island had resented the intrusion of "summer folks," as they call us, bringing our odorous automobiles to raise clouds of dust along the wide, straight road. But they don't resent us. On the contrary, I discovered that they look upon us courteously as guests. Consequently, they wave and smile at us when we pass; the storekepers make cordial gestures when we say: "I just came in to look around"; the smoked-fish merchant offers us a delicately cured and tender bit of herring to eat while we wait; the dulce picker shares a strip of his weed with us, as we chat.

If ever the time comes that I want to leave the hurry and the complexities of my life behind, I shall go to my island and there let the roots of my existence take firm hold of its clean, spare soil, and let its people become genuine neighbors. I long sometime to be more than "summer folks."

L. B. H.

Power of Utterance

THERE is a power which man should cultivate according to his ability, but which is very much neglected in the mass of the people, and that is the power of Utterance. . . . We understand ourselves better, our conceptions grow clearer, by the very effort to make them clear to another. Our social rank, too, depends a good deal on our power of utterance. A man who cannot open his lips without breaking a rule of grammar, or without darkening his meaning by a confused, unskillful mode of communication, cannot take the place to which perhaps his native good sense entitles him. To have intercourse with interesting people we must speak their language.—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.



By Courtesy of the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUNLIT PINES: *A Painting by Ivan Ivanovitch Shishkin*

IVAN IVANOVITCH SHISHKIN (1821-1899) was the first Russian artist who worked out-of-doors, painting the scenery of his own native land as he saw it, instead of painting classical and romantic landscapes from his imagination. His importance in the history of Russian art is that of the pioneer.

The scenery of northern Russia is not dramatic. Indeed, to the alien who lacks the sympathetic eye, the flat plains and endless forests may seem monotonous. There is no sense of mystery, hidden in the hills beyond, for there are no hills. One never is startled by a glittering cascade, nor ever happens upon a bubbling brook.

But Shishkin felt the poetry of his native forests, and no artist has appreciated the grace of trees more than this Russian. His landscapes are documentary portraits, picturing most minute details. He drew trees, every leaf and branch, with a knowledge born of great tenderness.

Unfortunately, Shishkin was not a great colorist. His eye did not see the beautiful variety in the green tones of the trees whose lines he drew so well. He sought, he said, to reflect reality objectively, and he was not touched by that feeling for atmosphere which his French contemporaries at Barbizon felt so keenly.

Accordingly, Shishkin's drawings and etchings are better than his paintings. He was a prolific painter, however, and the Tretyakov Gallery,—the museum of Russian native art—has twenty-seven of his works in its collection, besides a number of black and white sketches. His favorite subjects were simple scenes, especially the pine forests and their fauna.

I Looked in Wonder

ONCE, standing on a little hill,
As country maids in summer will,
I looked in wonder on the night,
And counted seven strange things white.

The white sea ran along the land
In drifts like driven snowflakes, and
Light from a white star tumbled down
A little white steeple in the town.

A tangled field of daisies stood
In moon-struck silence near the wood,
And in a birch tree's leafy crest
A white owl bared its feathered breast.

So many white things strange and still
I saw upon the quiet hill,
With shaded eyes I lingered long
To weave them all into a song:

And when I turned to leave the place,
My hand was white before my face.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

First Among the World's Great Stages

TWENTY years ago America knew the Moscow Art Theatre only as a vague rumor of distant and incredible glories. Already this extraordinary institution was nearly two decades old, but, like everything else under the wings of the Double Eagle, it remained a thing of mystery to those few who had heard about it at all.

Then began that series of revelations which were destined to make the Moscow Art Theatre the most influential single factor in the renaissance of our American Theatre. . . .

It was my privilege, with "The Russian Theatre" in 1920, to serve as prophet and interpreter. Six months after the March, 1917, Revolution, I crossed the Pacific and Siberia, determined to obtain the story of the Moscow Art Theatre before it was too late. If I had underestimated its vitality, I had not underestimated its importance, for it not only survived the Soviet Revolution, but in time, with its perfected technique and organization, became the chief dramatic inspiration of the new social order, the theatre which every other stage in the Soviet Union still seeks to emulate.

For three years, skeptics doubted my report. But then came the second major revelation. Confirmed in his ambition by Feodor Chaliapin and myself, Morris Guest boldly brought the entire Moscow Art Theatre to America. . . .

But it was only Nemirovitch — Nemirovitch, the novelist; Nemirovitch, the playwright; Nemirovitch, the critic; Nemirovitch, the suave man of the world who . . . could recreate for posterity the three literary Titans who have fed the repertory of the Moscow Art Theatre until it was able to transmute into dramatic jewels anything that came its way: Chekhov, Gorky, Tolstoy. . . . Only Nemirovitch, the administrator, could make it clear that the Moscow Art Theatre was neither a miracle nor an accident! . . . If it had been either the one or the other, it would have passed long ago into the limbo for abortive projects in the arts. Instead of holding the unassailable position to-day of the "pattern-theatre" of the Soviet Union, instead of retaining its pre-eminent rank among the world's great stages, it would have succumbed to the exigencies of social upheaval.—OLIVER M. SAYLER, in the Foreword to "My Life in the Russian Theatre," by VLADIMIR NEMIROVITCH-DANTCHENKO. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Morning

GREEN and gold morning
Laced with dragonfly blue
And the moving flame
Of a redbird's wing tilted
Across an early sun. Then gone.

E. E. L.

Contentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE student of Christian Science does not pass lightly over the Biblical statements (Genesis 1:27, 31), "God created man in his own image. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." He realizes that these statements teach a great fact about man, namely, that by his very nature man, the image and likeness of God, reflects divine reality which is his spiritual birthright.

The discontent that men experience is the result of their acceptance of false beliefs about that which is real or God-made. Contentment appears in the proportion that humanity learns to know God aright, for to understand our loving Father-Mother is to demonstrate our oneness with Him, the source of perfect happiness. Jesus knew his complete unity with God, for he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one"; and his works proved that he was consciously one with infinite power, infinite goodness, health, and peace.

The discontent which the lepers felt with their woeful condition did not heal them, but healing came to them as a result of Jesus' understanding of God's perfect and eternally good creation. Mary Baker Eddy, in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583), defines "Christ" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." The Christ, or "divine manifestation of God," continues to eliminate not only discontent, but also the material beliefs and misconceptions that seem to occasion it.

Christian Science teaches one how to demonstrate his oneness with God, his oneness with health, peace, and harmony, for it teaches one to know God, to understand Him as divine, impartial Love, as Spirit, as creator, as the infinite and only Mind or intelligence, and to know man as His image or idea. It enables one to refuse to accept as real the limited, mortal sense of man, which the material senses present. It is in the false, mortal sense of creation that sin, sickness, and death have their supposititious abode. They are no part of the man of God's creating, for they are unknown to God. Thus, to know God and man is to cease to accept as real that which is false, and to reflect that harmony which He Himself possesses.

Each individual can apply this truth in his own experience. He will find that scientific, right thinking is wholly independent of time, place, age, occupation, or previous condition, and that when honestly and consistently undertaken, the spiritual understanding he acquires in Christian Science will heal sickness as well as sin and lack.

Most thinkers agree that sin appears mentally before it is expressed in physical acts. Christian Science reveals that sickness also obtains in false belief, or fear, before it is manifested physically. Thus it can be completely and permanently healed only by the understanding of man as wholly spiritual and perfect.

Isaiah described the appearing of the truth in human consciousness, in words which convey something of the grandeur he perceived as belonging to contentment and peace (Isaiah 52:7): "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

Contentment does not come from human position, material wealth, popularity, or personal attainment. It is not a quality that may be gained from something outside of ourselves, but is rather the concomitant of Godlike thinking. As we replace mistaken human beliefs in our consciousness with divine ideas, we are contented.

Nations, groups, and individuals must eventually see the fallacy of believing that conquest, lack of freedom, pride, subjugation or exploitation of their fellow men, can bring a secure sense of individual or national honor. Goodness alone is satisfying; and it is axiomatic that the true strength of men and nations is in proportion to the righteousness embodied in the ideal which they are content to serve.

The Psalmist voiced a scientific truth when he said (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law; and nothing shall offend them." Since lasting contentment cannot be found in a material sense of life, each one should look away from mundane things to Spirit, the divine Principle of being, the source of true tranquillity. Through the expression of spiritual qualities all may find true serenity and a fuller sense of life. If in so doing we have to drop our personal opinions and the false sense of self, we may rest assured that our true individuality, as the beloved son of God, which appears through right thinking, will much more than compensate for any seeming loss, so that we may gladly release the old to gain that which is always new, always healthful, always good, always at peace.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 506 of Science and Health: "Through divine Science, Spirit, God, unites understanding to eternal harmony. The calm and exalted thought or spiritual apprehension is at peace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

УДОВЛЕТВОРЕННОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

УЧЕНИК Христианской Науки не проходит поверхностно мимо библейских слов (Бытье 1:27, 31): "И сотворил Бог человека по образу Своему . . . и увидел Бог все, что Он создал, и вот, хорошо весьма." Вполне ясно отдает он себе отчет, что слова эти учат нас познанью великого факта относительно человека, а именно, что по самой природе своей человек, как образ и подобие Бога, отражает в себе божественную реальность, являющуюся его духовным первородством.

Неудовлетворенность, которую люди иногда испытывают, является результатом их восприятия ложных понятий, касающихся того, что реально, т.е. создано Богом. Чувство удовлетворения наступает помере того, как человечество научается правильно познавать Бога. Когда мы начинаем понимать нашего любящего Отца-Матерь, тогда мы и начинаем проявлять наше с Ним единство, единство с источником совершенного счастья. Иисус сознавал свое полное единство с Богом, так как он сказал (Иоанн 10:30): "Я и Отец одно." И дела его доказывали, что он действительно был в ясно осознанном единении с беспредельной любовью, с бесконечностью доброты, здоровья и спокойствия.

Прокаженные чувствовали себя несчастными в своем жалком состоянии, но не это чувство исцелило их, а исцелило их понимание Иисуса, который знал о совершенстве и о вечном благе Божьего творения. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 583), определяет "Христа," как "божественное проявленье Бога, приходящее к плоти для того, чтобы уничтожить воплощенное заблужденье." Христос, или "божественное проявленье Бога" продолжает нас освобождать не только от чувства неудовлетворенности, но и от тех причин, которые его порождают, т.е. от материальных верований и ошибочных представлений.

Христианская Наука научает нас демонстрировать наше единство с Богом, наше единство со здоровьем, спокойствием и гармонией, так как она учит нас познавать Бога, понимать Его, как божественную, беспристрастную Любовь, как Духа, как творца, как бесконечного и единственного Разума, или разуменье,—и знать человека, как Его образ, или идею. Это дает нам возможность не принимать за нечто реальное ограниченное смертное представление о человеке, которое дается нам нашими внешними чувствами. Грех, болезнь, и смерть имеют свое предположительное пребывание в ложном смертном ощущении творения; они не входят в состав человека Божьего творения, ибо они неведомы Богу. И так, познавать Бога и человека значит больше уж не принимать за нечто реальное то, что ложно, значит отражать ту гармонию, которой Он сам обладает.

Каждый человек может применять эту истину на своем личном опыте. Он убедится тогда, что научное правильное мышление находится в полной независимости от времени, места, возраста, занятий, или предыдущих обстоятельств. Если он будет честно и последовательно так мыслить, то он станет приобретать духовное понимание в Христианской Науке, которое исцеляет не только недуги, но и грех и нужду.

Люди мыслящие, в большинстве случаев согласны с тем, что прежде чем выразиться в каких-нибудь физических действиях, грех сперва появляется в мыслях человека. Христианская Наука открывает нам, что и болезнь прежде чем проявиться физически, укрепляется сперва в ложном веровании или страхе. Поэтому болезнь возможно исцелить всецело и окончательно только благодаря пониманию, что человек всецело духовен и совершенен.

Исайа описывает появленье истины в человеческом сознании в выражениях, дающих нам идею о величии, которое по его понятию сопровождает чувство удовлетворенности (Исайа 52:7): "Как прекрасны на горах ноги благовестника, проповедующего мир, благовествующего радость, проповедывающего спасение, говорящего Сиону: 'Твой Бог царствует.'"

Чувство удовлетворения не приходит в силу общественного положения, богатства, популярности, или личных достижений. Это не есть свойство, которое можно получить благодаря чему нибудь извне. Вернее, оно сопровождает Богоподобное мышленье. Мы удовлетворены тогда, когда в сознании нашем мы заменили ошибочные человеческие верования божественными идеями.

Народы, группы лиц и отдельные личности должны когда-нибудь увидеть иллюзорность верования, что победы, лишенье свободы, подчиненье или эксплуатация своих братьев, могут доставить длящееся чувство индивидуальной или национальной чести. Только одно лишь добро дает нам удовлетворенье. Что настоящая мощь людей и народов измеряется степенью праведности воплощенной в идеале, которому они готовы служить,—есть истина не требующая доказательств.

Псалмопевец провозгласил научную истину, когда он сказал (Пс. 119:165): "Велико благополучие любящих закон Твой, и нет им претковенья." Так как длящегося удовлетворения нельзя обрести в материальном ощущении жизни, то каждый из нас должен повернуться от мирских вещей к Духу, божественному Принципу бытья, источнику настоящего мира. Отражая в себе духовные качества, все могут обрести спокойствие духа и чувство большей полноты жизни. Если при этом нам и приходится расстаться с нашими личными мнениями и с ложным о себе представленьем, то мы можем быть уверены, что будем более чем достаточно вознаграждены за нашу кажущуюся потерю проявленьем в правильном мышлении нашей настоящей индивидуальности—как возлюбленного сына Божьего. В виду этого мы можем охотно оставить старое ради того, что всегда обновляется, всегда здорово, всегда благостно и всегда спокойно.

Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 506 книги Science and Health: "Через божественную Науку, Дух, Бог, соединяет понимание с вечной гармонией. Тихая возвышенная мысль, или духовное постиженье—покойны."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получить, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Rain Picture

DISTANCE is softened
By the gray of rain.
Red houses veiled in beauty.
In front
The old green scow
Floats like some
Long forgotten dream
Of beauty, strength, and virile majesty.

C. B. K. M.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1938

Lottery Fraud Data Gathered For Grand Jury

Holtz back from tour of West with tons of evidence; trials slated in Boston.

Boston Today

Holtz Gets Data In Lottery Fraud

After collecting about 12,000 pounds of fake lottery tickets during a tour of northwestern states east of the Rockies, Jackson J. Holtz, Assistant United States Attorney for Massachusetts, and Tennyson Jefferson, Deputy Postal Inspector, returned to Boston today with reports of a nation-wide fraud, operated, they believe for 15 years. They estimated that about 20,000,000 tickets have been sold at about $1 each during the period.

Massachusetts was picked for the scene of the prosecution of those involved, it was said, because of the notable success of local district attorneys and postal inspectors in handling similar cases. It also was reported that a major receiving point for the ring was located in suburban Boston.

The investigation is ended, according to Mr. Holtz, and the report is being prepared. The case is expected to go to the grand jury before the end of September.

Parley to End Taxi Strike Fails

An attempt by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to settle a strike and lockout of 140 drivers of the Town Taxi, Inc., which began yesterday ended in failure this afternoon.

A conference attended by representatives of the strikers and employers broke up without an agreement being reached, it was announced at the Statehouse. The strike has tied up all 120 of the Town taxis and brought announcement from the owners they will have to cut wages or go out of business.

The walkout was arranged by Local 496, Taxi Drivers' Union, of the AFL, when the management allegedly refused to abide by an agreement calling for minimum wages of $12.60 a week for each driver.

At the conference today, Thomas F. Curley, Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, backed the strikers. He said the Company had violated its agreement, which runs until Nov. 1. Alwyn Hodson, treasurer of the Company, replied that it is unable to abide by the contract and pay such wages owing to reduced earnings.

Mr. Curley then declared: "We are of the opinion that there are too many taxicabs on the streets of Boston, and we're going to call this condition to the attention of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty."

The number of cabs was said yesterday by John T. Rockett, President of the firm, to be too many in view of high rates now charged in the city. He urged that rate be lowered.

Representatives of the Union at the conference today were John V. Jenkins, President; J. Peter Blake, Secretary-Treasurer, and P. Harry Jennings, New England organizer for the Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers Union, with which the Taxi Drivers Union is affiliated.

Drive on Radicals Slated in Boston

Action against persons recruiting men on Boston Common for the Loyalist forces in Spain will be taken by the Federal Grand Jury, Edward F. Sullivan, special investigator of subversive influences in Boston and New England for the Dies Committee Investigating Un-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight with brief light showers early tonight; Friday fair and less humid, with moderate temperature; south winds, shifting to northwest Friday morning.

Maine: Showers tonight and possibly Friday morning, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by showers tonight; Friday fair.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by showers this afternoon and possibly tonight; Friday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy preceded by showers, slightly cooler in the northwest portion tonight; Friday fair.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy preceded by showers tonight; Friday fair, not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler, preceded by showers tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south winds shifting to northwest over extreme south portion early tonight, over central portion late tonight and over extreme north portion Friday; weather somewhat overcast with showers tonight and over north portion Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	77	Miami	78	88
Buffalo	—	78	Montreal	68	78
Chicago	66	74	New Haven	74	76
Cincinnati	64	84	New Orleans	78	94
Denver	62	82	New York	72	82
Jacksonville	78	96	St. Louis	68	82
Kansas City	68	86	San Francisco	56	60
Los Angeles	64	68	Washington	70	96

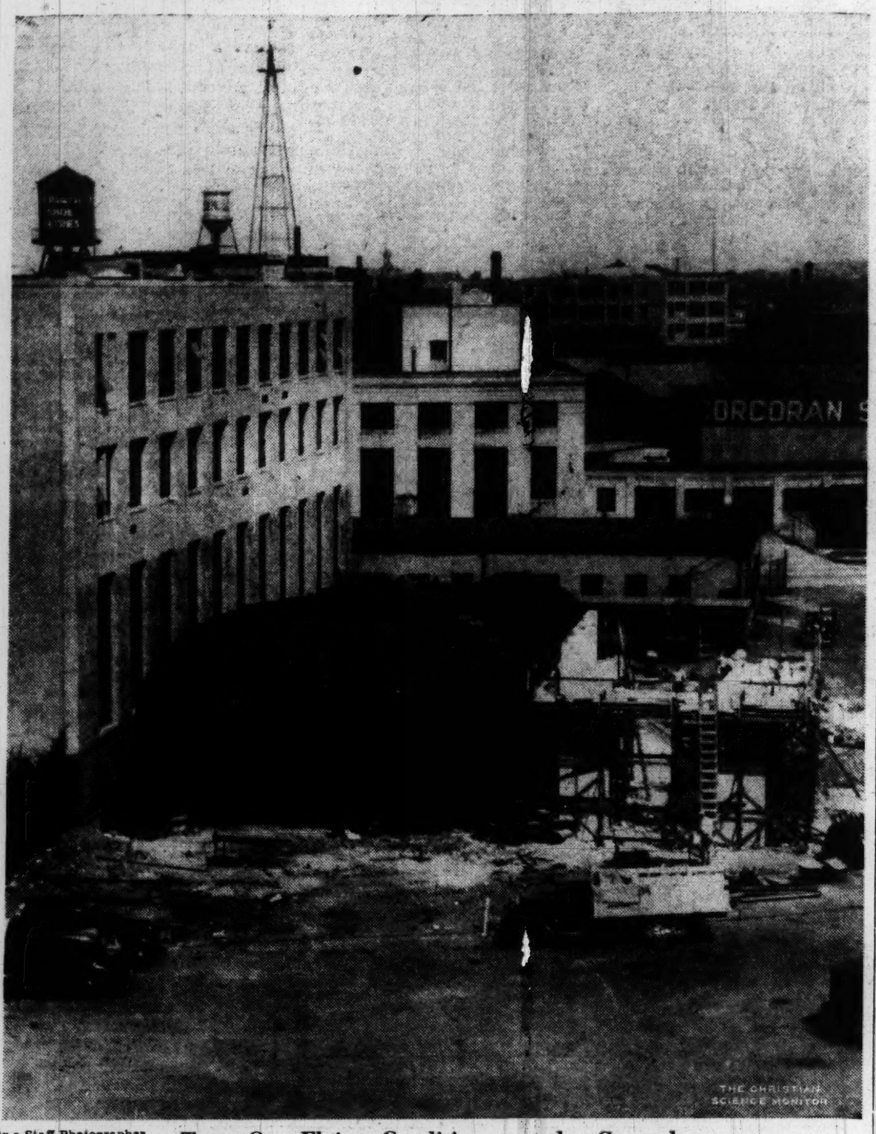
A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Aug. 18.
B-Maximum, Aug. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:09 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Friday, 9:41 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:12 p. m.

Will Make Tornadoes to Order



By a Staff Photographer

Tests Out Flying Conditions on the Ground

First and last view of exterior of new wind tunnel just finished at M. I. T. in Cambridge. Bricking-in has started and soon a rectangular building will house the storm incubator.

The new Wright Brothers Memorial wind tunnel of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is to be dedicated on Sept. 12, will be one of the versatile instruments for the study of aerodynamics in the United States.

Powered by 2,000-horsepower fans, it will be able to create wind velocities up to 400 miles an hour and pressures up to four atmospheres for the study of high-speed flight. By means of exhaust apparatus, the tunnel will be able to simulate barometric pressures up to theoretical altitudes of 35,000 feet for the study of sub-stratosphere flight problems.

The high-speed air drafts will permit studies on "skin friction," "turbulence," "flow separation," and other high-speed prenomena. The tunnel will also be useful for the study of the design of machinery used in handling liquids.

Apple Pie Champion Sought For All New England States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18—Yummy apple pie, just sweet enough, fragrant with spice and cinnamon, the juice enclosed in crispest crust, is the goal held up for a New England pie-making championship, announced here today at the University of New Hampshire's annual Farmers' and Homemakers' Meeting.

Between now and Oct. 3, the New England States will be searched for the pie champion, man or woman over 18, who, in addition t carrying off the title, will receive a first prize of $200.

The contest was announced by Jesse H. Buffum, director of the New England Apple Festival, which takes place in Worcester and Leominster, Mass., Oct. 1-8. Henry Bailey Stevens, assistant director of the New Hampshire Extension Service, is promoter of the contest and sponsor for the idea of allowing men to enter.

Mrs. Eleanor W. Bateman of Boston of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, has been appointed New England chairman. Mrs. Bateman in turn named Mrs. Edith S. Parker of Fiskdale, Mass., Chairman for Massachusetts.

The New England Governors will be invited to attend the award on Oct. 3 in Worcester, Mass., where entrants will be required to make and bake their pies on the stage of Mechanics Hall.

Rules of the contest call for plain apple pie—nothing fancy. The pie must have a bottom and a top crust and plain pastry is requested. No other fruit can be mixed with the apples and the seasoning is limited to sugar and spice common to New England usage.

In addition to the first prize, two other prizes of $100 and $50 wi be awarded.

Fewer Vessels Call at Boston

A decline of 700 in the number of vessels entering the Port of Boston during the first seven months of 1938, compared to the 1937 figure, was reported today by the local office of the United States Army Engineers.

The total number entering was given as 3,641. Of these 2,712 were engaged in domestic coastal trade.

Tighter School-Bus Control Considered Connecticut Need

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 — School busses that carry as many as 55 children, which may not have liability insurance, and driven by operators with ordinary drivers' licenses, will soon be taking children to school again in Connecticut.

Efforts of Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, to tighten up the school-bus laws have been blocked in two legislative sessions by small-town legislators, apprehensive lest stricter regulation bring higher cost of school transportation. Commissioner Connor is preparing for another effort in the session of 1939.

Under Connecticut law, school busses are not defined as public service vehicles. Laws regulating safety devices of the vehicles are considered satisfactory, and the busses are subject to inspection by the department, but the Commissioner feels some means to regulate drivers is essential.

In the last Legislature a small-town Senator who had a contract to carry school children in his home town blocked a move to require school-bus drivers to pass public service examinations for bus operators. It was not convenient for him to have the same man drive the bus every day, he said.

Bridge Wrecking

Men and machines began this week the task of demolishing the old Connecticut River bridge between Portland and Middletown, replaced by a $3,500,000 structure opened to the public Aug. 6. Under War Department regulations, the State Highway Department must have the old bridge removed within

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Connecticut Fund For Public Works Attracts Builders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 — Connecticut has become the home, at least temporarily, for the biggest construction and building firms along the entire Atlantic seaboard.

Attracting these building specialists is the $25,000,000 construction program which the Constitution State has inaugurated in conjunction with the Federal Government through the Public Works Administration.

When the millions are spent, Connecticut will have 16 new additions to its health, educational, and institutional buildings. The program comprises the most ambitious undertaking in public construction in any of the eastern states and, the State Publicity Commission reports, exceeds even private work contemplated this season.

Each day representatives of firms with main offices in Buffalo, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Detroit, Philadelphia and New Jersey are busy at the Connecticut Public Works Department offices in Hartford checking data on contracts or preparing to bid.

All are eligible to compete in the lettings which according to Government regulations permit open competitions under PWA.

During the past week at a reading of bids for Fairfield County State Hospital and Connecticut State College construction, conducted by the Public Works Department in the State Capitol, there were upward of 300 builders present.

Representatives of out-of-state firms said then that they had been directed to open Connecticut offices and establish these temporary headquarters to participate in the entire $25,000,000 competition.

In addition to opening offices, of course, the builders have managed financial connections with Connecticut banking houses.

Textile Trade Starts Work On Pay and Hours

Carrying out provisions of Fair Standards Act to begin in Washington by cotton group.

First steps toward the creation of a wage-floor and hour-ceiling for workers in the United States' huge cotton textile industry will be taken tomorrow at Washington under the new Federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Manufacturers and labor unions in New England are following the developments closely and will be represented. While the consuming public is not organized, it also will be represented by persons chosen by Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator.

The meeting tomorrow, according to Washington reports, will be limited to the cotton, silk, and rayon branches of the textile industry. Woolen and worsted manufacturing concentrated largely in New England, will be considered later.

Personnel of Committee

The conference is expected by observers here to lead to prompt announcement of the personnel of the cotton, silk, and rayon advisory committee, to be named by Mr. Andrews to guide him in fixing minimum wages and maximum hours for the industry.

Appointment of the chairman of the committee was announced this morning in Washington. He is Donald Nelson, Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck & Co. As a purchaser of large quantities of textiles, he is listed as a consumers' representative.

Mr. Nelson, a former NRA official, was offered the post finally given to Mr. Andrews, but declined.

Several manufacturer and labor representatives in Washington, including Sidney Hillman, who heads both the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, have been urging separate committees and standards for the several big divisions of the textile industry—such as cotton-silk-rayon, woolens-worsteds, men's clothing and women's clothing.

While Mr. Andrews has not yet announced whether he will make this division observers at the Capital predict he will do so in preference to squeezing all groups into the same straight-jacket.

Creation of the advisory committee will be followed by conferences with spokesmen for the employers, employees, and consumers in the manners of the old NRA-code hearings. The Wage-Hour Administration will then seek to do what the NRA could not do—establish basic working conditions of the country under Federal law.

Profiting by the NRA experience in 1933-35, Congress made the Wage-Hour law very different from the unconstitutional National Industrial Recovery Act, however. One of the biggest differences is its reduced scope. It will not combine, as NIRA did, the wage-hour activities with efforts to establish collective bargaining and re-employment.

The collective bargaining principle has since that time been established separately by the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which the Supreme Court upheld.

New England's Part

Among New England organizations interested in the textile regulatory hearings, beginning tomorrow, are the New England office of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee; the various State Federations of Labor; the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, and the National Woolen Manufacturers Association.

Frank J. Manning, New England director of the TWOC, said today he was confident that New England would be represented on the labor side of the textile advisory committee. He said he was in frequent touch with Mr. Hillman, who has been in Washington for several days representing the TWOC and Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

"We are hoping for a 35-cent minimum in the cotton industry, or at the lowest a 30-cent minimum," he stated. "In the woolen industry, which already pays much better than cotton, we probably will ask for a 40-cent minimum."

The new Wage-Hour Act fixes a universal minimum of 25 cents an hour, with each industry entitled to raise this figure to any point up to 40 cents.

The cotton industry is being rep-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Highway Fund Division Faces Veto by Hurley

Massachusetts Governor already has rejected plan to split $5,000,000 among towns.

As the 1938 session of the Massachusetts Legislature became the longest in the State's history today, Gov. Charles F. Hurley was expected to veto the bill passed by the Legislature yesterday providing for redistribution of $5,000,000 unexpended in the highway fund to the cities and towns.

A spokesman said the Governor probably would send a veto message on the bill to the House of Representatives when it meets for formal session on Tuesday.

If the Governor pursues this course, the Legislature is expected to attempt to override his veto by the necessary two-thirds vote. Legislators speculated whether or not Republicans could attract sufficient votes from Democratic ranks to muster such a majority.

Deadlock on Finance

Failure of the Legislature to override the Governor's veto will continue the two-months deadlock over a State financial program until after Labor Day, it was believed.

The previous record for a legislative session was set in 1935 under former Gov. James M. Curley. This was 226 days. Today marked the 227th day of the 1938 session.

The deadlock which has existed between the Governor and Legislature all summer is caused by a disagreement as to what shall be done with the $5,000,000 unexpended in the highway fund, the fund raised by the gasoline tax. The issue has been drawn strictly upon party lines, the Governor and his minority Democrats being stalemated by the Republicans, who retain a majority in both House and Senate.

Vetoes Sustained

Governor Hurley asserts the $5,000,000 should be used on a highway program to provide unemployment relief under direction of the Public Works Department. The Republicans demand that the money be turned back to the cities and towns to provide financial compensation against the excessive State tax to be levied this year.

As the Ways and Means Committee bill, which is the Republican measure, was enacted by the Legislature, 6 House Democrats joined with Republicans in support of the measure. That these same Democrats could be held in the Republican wing to override the Governor's veto was regarded as only a possibility.

The bill passed yesterday is similar to three other bills providing for $5,000,000 gas tax distribution to cities and towns which the Governor has vetoed upon enactment. The House has consistently sustained his veto.

Milton Strives To Extend Span Of 'Gulliver Elm'

The famous "Gulliver Elm," said to be the only tree in the country for which a bond was executed for "its perpetual exemption from molestation," and first mention of which appears in 1774, in a history of Milton, Mass., where it is located, soon will be no more, Forestry Department officials indicated today.

The tree, a native American elm, stands in an oval space at the junction of Canton Avenue and Elm Street, the latter deriving its name from the tree which is believed to be more than 300 years old.

The story is recorded in historical documents that woodsmen sent more than 100 years ago to fell the tree because it blocked travel, were urged to wait as they started their work until an appeal could be made because of the cool shade its great leafy branches afforded. Marks of the axes remain embedded in the bark 12 feet from the base.

The tree was protected by a legal instrument in 1833 by Isaac Gulliver. The original copy of the deed remains in the possession of Edwin C. Hunt of 635 Canton Avenue, Milton. Arthur C. Allen of the Milton Forestry Department has attempted to save the tree.

The inscription on the tree is as follows: "This Elm was deed in 1833 by the First Congregation'l Parish in Milton to Isaac Gulliver who gave a bond for its perpetual exemption from molestation."

High Power Rates In Massachusetts Laid to Politics

Expert places confidence in prudent investment plan for valuation of utility plants.

By a Staff Photographer

Elliott Earl
Utility Expert

The so-called "prudent investment" plan of regulating utility rates in Massachusetts is essentially sound, in the opinion of Elliott Earl, rate engineer who was a member of the legislative commission that investigated the sliding scale system of fixing rates three years ago. But political appointments to the Public Utilities Commission have made the plan bog down, Mr. Earl says.

As a result, Massachusetts consumers pay a higher rate for electric service than the national average, and the State enjoys the doubtful distinction of having the community which pays the highest rates in the whole country, Nantucket. If the present plan of fixing rates were rigidly applied, however, Mr. Earl, writing in today's issue of Public Utilities Fortnightly maintains, Massachusetts electric ratepayers would save approximately $8,500,000 yearly.

Mr. Earl explains that the "prudent investment" plan is a scheme whereby a rate is charged based on a fair valuation of the property of the concern selling the electricity.

Rapid Changes in Personnel

"It now seems evident," he comments, "that the real weakness of the Massachusetts application of the prudent investment theory is due to the rapid changes in personnel of the Commission caused by a two-year incumbency of the Governor, and the fact that the Commissioners, whoever they may be, are usually laymen lawyers who originally know little about the technicalities of regulation.

"An appointment," Mr. Earl continues, "on the Public Utilities Commission is looked upon as a political plum.

"It is therefore natural to find that Commissioners are men who have been valuable to the Governor politically rather than persons who have established themselves because of their brilliance in knowledge of public utility problems."

It was recalled today at the State House that Mr. Earl, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and of M. I. T., was appointed at the behest of the late Edward A. Filene to Gov. James M. Curley's fact-finding advisory committee early in 1935. After service on the sliding scale commission, he was named a special investigator for the Utilities Department.

At present he is in private engineering practice.

Time Wasted by Inexperience

"The net result," Mr. Earl says in his article, "of having men of political cast on the Commission has been to waste about two or three years educating where these men have wanted to learn. Naturally, in learning they have been completely engulfed by so many different regulatory problems, that none receive sufficient attention, with the result that the record discloses what has been referred to as the 'saw tooth' method of regulation.

"This hit and miss system has not been particularly helpful to the companies or constructive for the community."

Mr. Earl also hits, in his article, the Commission's alleged disregard of the effect of holding companies on rates.

Affected by Trust Method

"As an example of what is meant," Mr. Earl writes, "there is an operating company serving the community in the center section of the State which prior to complete ownership by a Massachusetts voluntary trust (holding company) was able to generate a substantial portion of its energy requirements for an approxi-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Legion Invades Worcester For Annual Meeting

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP) —Into this City, where 20 years ago the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion was formed, trooped some 8,000 Legionnaires today for the opening of their three-day annual convention.

With most legislative objects achieved, the bonus far in the background, and a hospitalization program largely achieved, the delegates—and just plain Legion members—began early to devote most of their time to having fun.

Formal Program

On the formal program were golf matches, a regatta, a clambake, a 40 and 8 parade, a dance, and a parade of veterans and regulars from Fort Devens.

On the unofficial—but generally accepted—program were noisy reunions, blocking of traffic, bursting of bombs, flaming of red fire, and other jollifications of an enormous group of men who remembered they were hardly more than boys when they won a war.

Mayor William A. Bennett was scheduled to welcome the delegates at the Memorial Auditorium, after which Raymond R. McEvoy of Stoughton, Mass., retiring State Commander, was to name committees for the convention business and the State officers were to offer reports.

Candidates for Office

Ralph R. Lavers of Southbridge, Mass., and John L. Maguire of Watertown, Mass., Vice-Commanders, were vying for supporters. They were opposing candidates for State Commander. There were other contests through the State ticket.

Also seeking the spotlight, and favor, were backers of almost a score of candidates in the State primaries in September. Four candidates for gubernatorial nomination and others for State or district party nomination had opened headquarters for the opportunity to "meet the boys."

Outdoor Fireplaces

An outdoor fireplace for the home picnic area can be had by simply laying together 63 bricks.

Snow White Turned Into Tree? U. S. Dodges Copyright Dispute

The Federal Government, with its many new regulations, usually lays down the law these days.

But Walt Disney, of animated cartoon fame, has turned the tables on the Government, though he probably doesn't realize it.

It began with Mr. Disney's great movie success, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which he was careful to copyright.

Now comes the Government, in the person of its Federal Theater Marionettes, with an adaptation of the story for presentation in various cities and towns of Massachusetts. The title, however, is "Snowdrop and the Seven Dwarfs."

What Is a Snowdrop?

Which leads to the question, "What is a snowdrop?" Although it might be thought that a snowdrop is a cross between a rain drop and a snowflake, it is neither nor bears any resemblance to either.

A glance at Webster's shows there are three varieties of snowdrops, all belonging to the vegetable family, not the animal.

First there was the snowdrop proper, "a bulbous European herb bearing nodding white flowers that often appear while the snow is on the ground."

Next there was the snowdrop anemone, "a Eurasian herb having handsome ternately cleft leaves and usually solitary, nodding, fragrant white flowers."

And last there was the snowdrop tree, described as "any species of the silver bell," which is "a medium-sized tree of the southeastern United States often cultivated for its beautiful bell-shaped white flowers."

These definitions, it would appear from even the most casual glance, bear slight resemblance to the beautiful princess who has such a hard time before she gets her prince.

And now, dear reader, if you have come this far, you may wonder why Snow White is called Snowdrop. The question puzzled the office force when it received notice that a performance would be given in Town Hall, Stoneham, Mass., next Tuesday.

A call to the Federal Theater Project publicity office disclosed that the question puzzled them, too.

One worker, without so much as a pause for thought, declared the true name of the fairy story was Snowdrop and not Snow White. That answer, however, does not quite agree with the title Grimm gave his tale, although it was pointed out by the office librarian that in some old German fairy tales the name was Snowdrop.

A second employee admitted the question had him down. "I can't explain it," he said, "and I have often wondered about it, myself."

Real Explanation

A third, however, gave the real explanation when he declared that the Government feared it might be interfering with Mr. Disney's copyright in calling its show by the same name, and, rather than have any difficulty about the whole thing, had changd the name to Snowdrop.

All of which is probably news to Mr. Disney.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Glenda Farrell. 3:55, 7:01, 10:13. Also "Rascals," featuring Jane Withers. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Tomorrow: "Wives Under Suspicion," with Warren William, Gail Patrick and Ralph Morgan. Also "Farewell to Arms."

Uptown—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," featuring Warren William and Gail Patrick. 2:40, 5:45, 8:48.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
"The Toy Wife," featuring Melvyn Douglas, Luise Rainer, and Robert Young. Also "Three Blind Mice," with Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 4, 7:08, 10:15. Also "City Streets," featuring Leo Carrillo and Edith Fellows. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:48, 5:50, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 9:55 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—

"The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett. Fenway: 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. Scollay 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Modern, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Also "I'll Give a Million," featuring Warner Baxter. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

University—
Barbara Stanwick in "Always Goodbye." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Fast Company," with Florence Rice and Melvyn Douglas. 1:55, 4:55, 8.

Tremont—
William Powell and Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey." Also "A Family Affair," with Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
"Gateway," starring Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Also "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:25.

Strand—
"Battle of Broadway," featuring Victor McLaglen. Also Dick Foran in "Prairie Thunder."

Boston—
"The Saint in New York," featuring Louis Hayward. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5:05, 7:30, 10:10. Also "Panamint's Band Man," with Ballew. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Padgewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also "Night Club Scandal," featuring John Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell in "Stand-In." Also "Danger Patrol," with Harry Carey and Sally Eilers.

South Station Theater—
"Find What's Wrong." "The Forgotten Step," "Vincent Lopez and His Orchestra," "Sport Stamina." Also shorts and newsreels. Tomorrow: "Travel to New Zealand," Robert Benchley in "An Evening Alone." The Archer of "Robin Hood," Latenjammer Kids cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
Claire Trevor and Phyllis Brooks in "Walking Down Broadway." 3:55, 6:50, 9:05. Also "Call of the Yukon," with Richard Arlen. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Music

Dean Road Shell, Brookline—
The third of the series of "Symphonies under the Stars" will feature "American Music Night" with Alexander Thiede conducting. 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Five American Water Colorists

The Arts in Boston

In special galleries of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts there has been hung an exhibition of water colors to be shown through September. This medium has been particularly well handled by American artists, and New Englanders especially have made a historical contribution.

John Singer Sargent occupies first place. The museum is especially rich in aquarelles by Sargent. Here are several subjects in which his peculiar aptitude is revealed. He loved to set difficult problems for himself to paint cleft rocks, stucco walls, façades, balustrades, courtyards; he delighted to catch the lights in silks and taffetas. He had an extraordinary versatility in recording what he saw in a few concise strokes. He took advantage of the way water color could serve him, sometimes using the full-flowing brush, sometimes the dry brush. He had no set way, for he was skillful enough to adapt his technique to the needs of each subject. While these water colors do not in any way communicate feeling or atmosphere, they relate with great clarity the visual experience of the artist.

We must look at the opposite wall, at the view of Tynemouth by Winslow Homer, to perceive the emotional element which is lacking in Sargent. There is always an undercurrent of feeling, a mood which gives cohesion and depth, to Homer's water colors. On another wall is a group by John La Farge. He works in smaller scale, in more carefully evolved surface treatment. His manner differs greatly from the abbreviated and impressionastic methods of his neighbors. But sensitiveness and poetry are there.

Less commonly known today is Edward D. Boit. His pictures are executed with clarity, with attention to the multiplicity of detail. He uses the linear and spotted brushwork. Among his neighbors Boit appears the patient one.

Dodge Macknight's snow scenes and tropical views invariably command the eye for his courage and conviction. More than Sargent he knows the meaning of the summary stroke, of the concise abstraction of a concrete world. There is a cleanness in these water colors, a boldness and conviction which delight.

As we go forth from this museum display we meditate over the numerous water colors which are painted daily in this community. How few performers possess the discipline, the conviction, the boldness, the concentration of these exhibitors. How many water colorists of today are too quickly pleased with what they do, too unwilling to search for deeper truths in their medium. How many lean far too heavily upon the resources of these very artists who are being shown in the Museum of Fine Arts.

D. A.

North Scituate Beach Hard to Find Because of Restrictive Red Tape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH SCITUATE, Mass., Aug. 18—"It's getting so you have to buy half the town of North Scituate to take a swim."

That's what one long-time visitor to that beach said the other day.

The town of Scituate has stated often and volubly that it does not want outsiders swimming at its beaches. But no one owns the Atlantic Ocean; and where there are beaches, people are apt to want to swim.

Previously, one had to go through much red tape, involving debates with policemen and parking lot owners before he could even get a glimpse of the ocean's blue waters. Now, it is even worse.

To get an automobile into the only public parking lot in the town, one now must become a guest of the Minot House, a hotel owned by Ralph Burrell. This added hardship was brought on by a recent court hearing at which the town accused Mr. Burrell of allowing people to swim on land and in water that he didn't own. Mr. Burrell's explanation was the fact that as far as he knew no one owned any beach except the United States and the various Commonwealths. Another hearing is scheduled, to determine whether or not the outsider will be allowed to swim at North Scituate Beach.

Meantime, one must park his car in Mr. Burrell's lot, register at the Minot House, and receive a meal ticket entitling him to a meal on the date mentioned.

Tradespeople of North Scituate, up in arms against what they term the "narrow-minded and harmful practices" being followed by officials of the popular seaside town, are hoping that the State will take over the beach, build a bathhouse like the one at Nahant, and supervise parking and bathing in an efficient manner.

"USE YOUR CAR WISELY AND SAVE MANY DOLLARS"

It will repay you handsomely to drive your car only when advisable. Many times you can save money by using B and M trains, buying round trip tickets for 2c a mile and commutation tickets as low as 1c a mile instead of driving yourself. Remember every mile you drive costs at least 5c for a small car, 7½c for a medium size car and 11c for a large car. Be wise—save when you can by taking B and M trains.

Round Trip Between Boston and Portland, Me., now only $4.40

(Good for 3 Consecutive Days)

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

Sleeves CHANGE THE FUR PICTURE

August is the month that shows news in furs. Big dolman sleeves, sleek little collars, and other new details are in evidence now. Good furriers choose The Christian Science Monitor to advertise their August showings because they know that Monitor readers prefer to deal with furriers known for reliability as well as fashion leadership.

Up U. S. and Canada Route 1

By a Staff Photographer

Warren Clements

With wheel which he rode to Nova Scotia and back.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

90 days, to clear the river channel for boat traffic.

The A. I. Savin Construction Company of East Hartford took the job for $28,539 plus the salvage. The steel of the old bridge will go into the scrap metal market.

Political Rivals

United States Senator Augustine Lonergan, running for the Democratic nomination for a second term, and Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann, opposing him as a New Deal candidate, faced each other on the platform at an outing of Tolland County Democrats. When Senator Lonergan devoted his speech to a discussion of the Corrupt Practices Act and the amount of money a candidate is allowed to spend, Mr. Kopplemann declared he had been "accused by intimation."

"Whatever I spend now or have spent in previous campaigns," he said, "comes from me and me only. I have no powerful interests spending thousands for my election."

Unemployed Salesmen

Frank R. Odlum, Unemployment Compensation Commissioner, of the Hartford district, ruled in favor of all commission salesmen when he decided an appeal from Roy E. Nordstrom, West Hartford automobile salesman. Mr. Nordstrom, formerly given a salary plus commission, was put on a straight commission basis June 1. When his commissions failed to bring him enough to live on, he applied for unemployment compensation.

Mr. Odlum looked up the definition of unemployment in the compensation law, noting that a person was unemployed "throughout a week if he has performed during that week no services for which remuneration of any nature is payable."

When Mr. Nordstrom was soliciting business and getting none, reasoned the commissioner, he was not performing services for which remuneration was payable, and was "unemployed." He reversed the decision of a State Labor Department claims examiner who had denied the salesman an benefits.

Woman Urged for GOP

It is time, said Miss Katherine Byrne, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, that the Republican Party put a woman on the State ticket. Neither major party has ever nominated a woman for State office in Connecticut.

Valuable Jewelry And $130 in Cash Recovered in R.I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 18—Judging from incidents recorded here the past week, South County can well designate itself the home of honest people.

Elmore Miller, 11-year-old Boy Scout, did his "Daily Good Turn" when he found the pocketbook of two New York tourists who had stopped at his father's camp for the night. It contained $130. He notified State and County police, and they found the visitors before they could leave Rhode Island. The scout refused a reward.

The honesty of a clerk in a cleaning establishment and the efficiency of a Westerly patrolman combined to solve the disappearance of two pieces of jewelry valued at $2,000.

One hour after Mrs. Greta Rossie of New Rochelle, N. Y., a summer resident at Misquamicut, had informed Benjamin R. Vredenberg, patrolman, of the disappearance of the costly pins they were returned to her.

The jewelry was found at the Kenyon's Cleaning Shop, West Broad Street, with the aid of Miss Dorothy Collins, an employee of the shop, who remembered putting the pins in a safe. They had been there since Mrs. Rossie sent the garment to the cleanser on Aug. 5, and were not missed all of that time.

U. S. Engineers Indorse Merritt Parkway Span

DERBY, Conn. (AP)—Unanimous approval of the State Highway Department's plans to erect a $1,250,000 Merritt Parakway bridge across the Housatonic River between Stratford and Milford, Conn., was voiced at a United States Army Engineers Corps hearing here on Aug. 16.

The hearing was in charge of Col. H. S. Bragdon, District Engineer from Providence, R. I. The proposed bridge would have three spans.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

resented at Washington by the Cotton Textile Institute, headed by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, according to reports from the Capital. At the offices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston, it was said today they had not been notified of any meeting as yet.

The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, with main offices here, said they expected to be consulted later when woolens and worsteds are considered by Administrator Andrews.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 205 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Waterbury—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

Greenfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, WHAI, 1210kc.

Springfield—Week Aug. 29 to Sept. 3, 8:15 a. m., WMAS, 1210kc.

Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Aug. 20, 1:15 p. m. Friday, Sept. 16, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Fridays, 2 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Aug. 21, 9:30 a. m. E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave) 6.07mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Fridays, 7 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.

Panama City—First Tuesdays, 7:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

*Daylight saving time.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

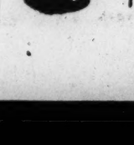
6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Down goes the price to 45¢

After 7 P. M.

Save time! Save money! Telephone! Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday it costs only 45c* now to call people as far as 140 miles away.

*3 minute station-to-station rate.



TELEPHONE

Trip to Provinces on Bicycle Gives Newsboy Busy Vacation

Where there's a will—and a bicycle—there's a way, thought Warren Clements, Monitor newsboy and Brighton High School junior, as hot June sun warmed up the pavement in front of his Falmouth Street home, and conjured up thoughts of cool green pastures around his aunt's Nova Scotia farm.

Warren did some figuring. It was 421 miles to Saint John, N. B., going up Route 1, he discovered. From Saint John to Digby, N. S., he could take the Canadian Pacific's steamer Princess Helene—a three-hour trip—and from Digby it was only a pleasant 75-mile pedal up the Annapolis Valley to those fields and woods and cooling streams of happy memories from earlier family motor trips.

"Let's see," he ruminated. "I can average around 12 miles an hour on this English three-speed-gear bike. With it, I won't have to walk up many hills—and if there's a good tail wind now and then I can put on some extra speed in high. That means—with time out for getting out the mess kit for food and for an occasional swim—I ought to be able to cover 100 miles a day all right, and enjoy it."

That was just how it worked out. Loading two blankets, a waterproof ground sheet, a swimming suit a change of clothes and the mess kit, on to the carrier of his bicycle, Warren set off for the Newburyport turnpike in the last week in June. He slept a little off from the side of the road each night—with occasional spatters of rain on the groundsheet wound around his blankets; he bought "hot dogs and things like that" and cooked them over little fires—and he kept up his steady pedalling.

At Saint Stephen, Canadian border authorities welcomed the English "bike" and its American rider and dispensed with formalities that usually take up a few minutes of motorists' time. The several miles of highway under construction still between Saint Andrews and Saint George in New Brunswick, brought him off the saddle for stretches of walking—or stumbling; but since this was an expected obstacle, there was nothing particularly irksome about it.

At Saint John, one of the great advantages of bicycle travel appeared. While motorists were handing out $8 for carrying their car on what the Canadian Pacific modestly describes in folders as a "ferry," Warren checked his bike free as "personal baggage." Landing at Digby he was at his journey's end, near Berwick, that afternoon.

The bicycle had little rest up there, either. The speedometer registered about 230 miles of short trips around the neighborhood before he started back.

A little black book in which he recorded each day's mileage and adventures, shows that everything went equally well on the way back—except that one day, down near Camden, Maine, he decided to take Route 137 as a short cut, but took it the wrong way.

"I didn't care," he said. "It just happened I was by Lake Megunticook when I discovered I was going north again. I hadn't gone very far and I had about the best swim of the trip."

On Tuesday, one of the hottest days of the year, the adventure ended on schedule, with quick pedaling over the busy highway from York, Maine, to Boston.

"You have time to look around when you take a long trip on a bike," said Warren. "It doesn't get tiresome at all. I enjoyed it a lot. Another time I wouldn't mind having a motorbike, though!"

Next week Warren will be watching a great many other travelers setting off—in rather different style—on a great many journeys. He will be selling Monitors in the South Station while another boy takes a vacation. Later, he will return to his regular corner at South and Summer Streets.

Amoskeag Expects To Reopen Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18—Amoskeag Industries, Inc., which succeeded to the ownership of the property of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, announced today that the worsted division of the huge plant would reopen soon and afford employment to 1,000 workers, provided plans are approved by the stockholders who have been notified of a special meeting Monday.

If the plans are approved—and there seems to be no doubt but that they will be—the mill will be operated by a new concern, Amoskeag Worsted, Inc., which will use 625,000 square feet of factory space. Arrangements have been made to have a New York selling house dispose of the mill's products.

Maine Farm and Outfit Bought With Federal Loan of $5634

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Maine, Aug. 18—With 40 years of early rising for vigorous farm work before him to pay back the loan at an average interest rate of 4.3 per cent, Leon C. Page, young Maine farmer, yesterday received a government check for $5,634—representing the first farm tenant land purchase loan made in New England.

With it he bought an 89-acre farm—officially recognized as hopefully fertile—with cattle, equipment, and a nine-room house—which is old but in excellent condition. There is a barn with a modern concrete floor, too.

The loan was made under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, designed to make it possible for worthy farm tenants and laborers to acquire their own farms. Since this was the first loan made under the act in New England there was a small ceremony attended by about 50 neighbors and visiting farm experts. Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine handed the check to Mr. Page, as Mrs. Page and their two-year-old son Richard stood by. Present at the ceremony were Philip E. Henderson, head of the Farm Security Administration in the northeastern states; Homer F. Worcester, State Director; and Edward Willom, Chief of the Tenant Purchase Advisory Committee.

For the first year of application of the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones act $10,000,000 was set aside for loans. This year, $25,000,000 is available; and next year, the amount will be increased to $50,000,000. So far, a total of 1,879 loans, aggregating $9,146,633, have been made in other parts of the country—mostly in the South and Mid-west, where farm tenancy is a more serious problem than in New England. It has been estimated that in the whole United States tenancy is growing at the rate of 40,000 farms a year.

The Pages expect to raise and make much of their food and necessities of living themselves. There will be vegetables, fruit, beef, pork and milk raised on the farm, and Mrs. Page expects to can many things for winter use. Her weekly grocery bill, budgeted at $3, will be mainly for sugar, flour, cereals, spices, and butter.

Heat will be provided by firewood cut by Mr. Page in the winter, when he will also lay in stocks of ice for the following summer.

Other things which must be bought are provided for in a carefully figured budget. They include: Clothes, $6.26 a month; household operating expenses, including electricity, $6.28 a month; telephone, $18 a year; "books, newspapers and magazines" $12 a year; and "personal items" $2.60 a month.

To balance these expenditures and to pay the 40 year installments on the loan, the Pages expect to make from $5 to $6 a day on the sale of milk and varying amounts from sale of potatoes and of corn to a local cannery. A fairly steady revenue is expected from the poultry on the farm and a few dollars will doubtless come in from raspberries and other vegetables and fruits.

On the farm at present are 10 cows, two horses and 700 chickens. Mr. Page plans a kitchen garden of a quarter of an acre, a two-acre corn field and two or three acres of potatoes.

To look after all these things, he begins his day at 4 a. m. just now—and continues well on into the evening, while his wife starts an hour later and stays busy just as long. But he doesn't mind these long, strenuous hours. It is his own farm now and he is "working for himself"—a free man.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 **WNAC** Rudy Vallee's Hour: Walter Hampden, as "Svengali" in "Trilby"; Tom Howard and George Shelton, comedians; Zasu Pitts, in skit; John Sebastian, harmonica virtuoso.

8:00 **WBZ** "Stepping Ahead With America": "America Creates"; interviews of high school students, song composer, cartoonist, and style designer.

8:30 **WBZ** "Port of Missing Hits": Arthur Schwartz, popular composer, guest; songs by Porter, Romberg, Rodgers and Hart, Robin and Rainger, Duke and Schwartz that failed to "click."

9:00 **WNAC** Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra, Reginald Stewart, conductor; Mischa Mischakoff, violin soloist, in Mozart's Third Violin Concerto in G Major; Jeanne Duseau, soprano, singing "Pace, pace mio Dio," from "La Forza Del Destino"; Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture and Bach's Suite in D Major, by orchestra.

9:00 **WBZ** Pulitzer Prize Play: Eugene O'Neill's 'Strange Interlude," Part I.

10:00 **WNAC** Music Hall: Bob Burns; James Stewart, screen player; Marie Wilson, screen player; Nina Gastoni, opera soprano; Foursome, male quartet; Paul Taylor Chorus; John Scott Trotter's Orchestra.

10:00 **WEEI** "Essays in Music": "The Russian Ballet"; concert orchestra, Victor Bay, conductor.

10:30 **WEEI** "Americans at Work": Anthony Spino, motorcycle policeman, of North Tarrytown, N. Y.; relay from police patrol car in Los Angeles.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Sibelius's Third Symphony by the London Symphony Orchestra, Robert Kajanus, conductor, and Sibelius tone poem, "Rakastava," by NBC String Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"; news	"Men of Harmony"	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Silhouettes of West"	Nature Study program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Across the Table"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 News; music	Piano duo	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Voters' campaign	Dance Revue; pol. talk	Sport comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner music	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Popular vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00 Baritone recital	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Musicalogues"
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Political talk	"Headlines"
7:30 Del Casino, songs	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven's Orchestra
8:00 Dramatic sketch	"Stepping Ahead With America"; speakers	Vallee Hour: Walter Hampden; Zasu Pitts; John Sebastian; Howard and Shelton	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Dramatic sketch			"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Ruth Nigey, songs
8:30 Network program	"Port of Missing Hits"		"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Jerry Lee, songs; orch.
8:45 Network program	"Port of Missing Hits"			Commentator
9:00 Major Bowes' Hour	Pulitzer Prize Play: Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," Part I.	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	"The Old South"
9:15 Major Bowes' Hour			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"The Old South"
9:30 Major Bowes' Hour		Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
9:45 Major Bowes' Hour			Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Hand of Destiny"
10:00 "Essays in Music"; concert orchestra	"People Have Known"; variety program	Music Hall: Bob Burns; James Stewart; Marie Wilson; Nina Gastoni; chorus; orchestra	"Press Time"; newspaper game; music	Dance orchestra
10:15			Concert Revue; soloists; chorus; Henry Weber's	Irving Deutsch's Orch.
10:30 "Americans at Work"; interviews	"People Have Known"; variety program			Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:45				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orchestra	Rock Haven's Orchestra
11:30 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 E. Duchin's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	Shep Fields' Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"The Old Refrains"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Talk: Almanac	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Almanac; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Studio speaker	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	Talk: "Variations"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker; music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Jerry Sears's Orchestra	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Organ recital	Marblehead program
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Network talk	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Song recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	"Music for Madame"
11:15 Ruth Carhart	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens; songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Musical Tele-a-Tete"	Musical Early Edition	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Silhouettes in Blue"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	News; music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian musical program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"Georgi and Juanita"	Consumer's program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Garden Club"	Popular songs
1:45 Hymn recital	"Judy and Lanny"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Voice and piano
2:00 News	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, pianist	Harmony team
2:15 Minstrel Men	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:30 Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Don Artiste"; pianist	Sport reports	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
2:45 Marine Band	"Betsy Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00 Buffalo Summer	Louise Florea, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Jack Barry, songs
3:15 Theater program	Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sport reports
3:30 Talks: Harrisburg	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Sport reports
3:45 Revue: music	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"		"Roving Reporter"
4:00 "Summertime Serenade"; organ	"News Views"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Sport reports
4:15	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch		Sport reports
4:30 Eton Quartet	Club Matinee; variety	"Happy Jack," songs	Red Sox - Washington baseball game	Sport reports
4:45 World Economics	Club Matinee; variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch		Sport relay
5:00 The Boston Hour	Essex tennis	"Tune Types"; vocalists; orchestra	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "We Were Young"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis match	Dance Revue; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jimmie and Dick	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Sports comment	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Organ and piano duet
7:00 Baritone recital	Dick Todd, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 Folk Singers	"Music Is My Hobby"	Rose Marie, songs	"Laff Parade"	"Headlines"
7:30 Adult Education	Revelers: quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	"Tro Time"; pop. music	"Let's Celebrate"		"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "Ghost of Benjamin Sweet"	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham: Frank Black's Orch.	"Musical Album"	Rock Haven's Orch.
8:15	Maurice Spitalny's Orch.		"Musical Album"	Tennis comment
8:30 St. Louis Blues	"If I Had the Chance"; interviews; music		Piano and organ	"Down Memory Lane"
8:45 St. Louis Blues			Frank Perneau's Orch.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 "Hollywood Showcase"; Lud Gluskin and his orchestra; soloists	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
9:15	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days"	"Famous First Facts"; interviews; music	"Piano Rambling"
9:30	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch		Shirley Winters, songs
9:45			Robin Hood Dell concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor	"Talk of the Town"
10:00 Network program	"Place of Radio in American Life"	"First Nighter"; dramatic sketch	"Curtain Time"	"Talk of the Town"
10:15 Barry Wood; orch.	"Talk Spots"; quartet	Movie comment	"Curtain Time"	Rock Haven's Orchestra
10:30 "Anti-Trust Laws"	"State of the Nation"	Sport comment	"Curtain Time"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"				"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	E. Madriguera's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:15 Henry Busse's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Billy Lossez's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Pop Concert: Minneapolis Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45	Music As You Desire It		"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Plays Promised For Coming Week In New England

Next week's attractions at New England summer theaters follow:

Massachusetts

Provincetown—Wharf Theater: "Rhyme Without Reason" (new), by Edmund North and James Gow, with Barbara Robbins, James Rennie, and Charles Collins.

Cohasset—South Shore Players: "7-11" (new), by James M. Cain, with Nancy Carroll and Sheila Barrett.

Chatham — Monomoy Theater: "The Shining Hour."

Oak Bluffs—Rice Players: "Tonight at 8:30."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Summer Theater: "Glory of Youth" (new), by Doty Hobart, with Donald Brian and Kathleen Comegys.

Fitchburg—Guy Palmerton Players: "Brothers."

Plymouth—Priscilla Beach Theater: "Spring Dance."

New Hampshire

Whitefield—Forty-Niners: "Night Must Fall" (begins Tuesday).

Rye Beach— Farragut Players: "The Night of January 16th" (begins Tuesday).

East Jaffrey — Actor-Associates: "Meet the Prince" (begins Wednesday).

New London—New London Players: "Dulcy" (begins Thursday).

Keene—Keene Summer Theater: "The Prize Novel" (new), by George Mitchell (begins Wednesday).

Peterboro — Peterboro Players: "Stage Door" (begins Wednesday).

Maine

Skowhegan — Lakewood Players: "George and Margaret."

Surry—Surry Theater: "The Good Hope" (begins Tuesday).

Ogunquit—Manhattan Repertory Company: "Soubrette."

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players: "What Price Romance" (begins Tuesday).

Boothbay Harbor — Boothbay Playhouse: "Tweedles" (begins Wednesday).

Rhode Island

Newport — Casino Theater: "French Without Tears," with Elizabeth Love (begins Tuesday).

Matunuck — Theater-by-the-Sea: "The Wind and the Rain," with Douglass Montgomery (begins Tuesday).

Mobilization Speed Please Army Chief

CAMP BULLIS, Texas (AP)—Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, commander of the United States Third Army, said Aug. 18 maneuvers held in Texas and Mississippi had proved conclusively America could mobilize a sizeable army for defense of its southern borders within a few hours.

The General, whose command extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the eastern border of California, was here to witness maneuvers of Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexica National Guardsmen and regular troops.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family

BILTMORE THEATRE (Air-Conditioned) W. 47th St. Eves. 8:45—50c to $3 Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2

Irving Berlin's "ALEXANDER'S RAGTIME BAND"

Tyrone POWER • Alice FAYE • Don AMECHE

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Any Day 25¢ to 1 p. m. Any Seat ROXY 7th Av. 50th St. THEA.

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY Thornton Wilder's OUR TOWN

WITH FRANK CRAVEN

Production by Jed Harris

MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of Broadway, Air-cooled. Eves. 8:40. No. Perf. Mondays. Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy I MARRIED AN ANGEL

with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters

SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. (Air-Conditioned) Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Mail Orders.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

MOHAWK DRAMA FESTIVAL

Union College Campus, Schenectady, N. Y.

Outdoor Theatre, 8:45; Indoor if Rain.

All Seats Reserved, $1.00, $1.50

CHARLES COBURN in "HIGH TOR"

News of Latest Events In Boston and Vicinity

(Continued from Page 9)

American Activities, said last night shortly before he left for Washington.

Statements from the office of United States Attorney John A. Canavan intimated that Federal authorities had nothing before them to merit calling the jurors into session.

were two Bostonians, Alvin I. Halpern, political commissar in the Government in Spain, and Abe Sobel, former Loyalist recruit, who are expected to disclose names and methods of the Boston recruiting agency. The Congressional Committee is expected to ask Attorney General Homer S. Cummings to institute action in Boston after hearing the testimony of these men.

Mr. Sullivan stated he had documentary proof of radical activity in local schools and colleges, the National Guard, Government agencies, the Navy and Army and several patriotic units.

He carries no evidence that Nazi or Fascist camps exist here, he said, indicating that Communist organizations are most active locally. There are five Communist groups in Greater Boston, the investigator declared, an dseveral subsidiary units.

Fore River Gets Ship Contract

Employment of 5,000 workers for the next two years was assured at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River plant as preliminary work started today on construction of four $2,559,000 cargo vessels for the American Export Lines, Inc.

The four vessels, the first of 10 to be built by the line in the next five years, will be 475 feet long, with a displacement of 14,450 tons, a cruising radius of 15,000 miles and a speed of 16½ knots.

The new contract makes a total of 12 ships under various stages of construction at the yard, aggregating a total value of approximately $55,000,000. This group includes, nine commercial craft and three naval vessels. Eight ways at the plant will be kept busy at one time.

Heading the list and the first to be completed will be the $21,000,000 airplane carrier Wasp, due to be launched within the next few months. Keels for two destroyers costing $6,000,000 each, the Benson and the Mayo, were laid recently. Two trawlers costing $250,000 each are expected to be lanuched within a few months, and three cargo boats, each costing $4,000,000, are in the design stage.

Fire Head Probes False Addresses

William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of Boston, announced he will have a special order read at roll call tonight instructing all firemen to give correct addresses.

False addresses, if detected, will result in indefinite suspension, he warned.

It was learned that about 100 of the 1,600 firemen reside outside the City, a practice contrary to regulations.

Firemen who dwell outside the City and give correct address will be given reasonable time to return to the City, depending upon whether they rent or own the property they now occupy.

Sewage Disposal Bonds Planned

Senator Eugene H. Giroux (D) of Somerville instructed counsel for the Senate today to draw up legislation calling for the issuance of bonds of the Metropolitan District Commission, totaling $8,250,000, to construct sewage-disposal plants in the three Greater Boston sewage districts.

These would be located on Nut, Moon and Deer Islands.

Mr. Giroux said this borrowing would be met by $6,750,000 in PWA grants, making a total of $15,000,000.

Boston Assured Of Ship Service

Although the Government-owned American Republics line is to be operated by a New York instead of a Boston concern, as heretofore, Boston port interests need not fear they will lose through the change, Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of the Boston Port Authority, was assured yesterday in a telephone conversation with United States Maritime Commission officials in Washington, who made the new award.

The service is to be operated by Moore & McCormack, Inc., of New York, instead of by C. H. Sprague & Son, Inc., of Boston.

Luxurious liners of the old Panama Pacific Line—the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and California—have been reconditioned by the Maritime Commission for service on the east coast of South America, at a cost of about $2,000,000.

It was announced the names will be changed to the Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay, respectively.

Gladiolus Show Prizes Awarded

Nearly 40,000 gladioluses from all parts of the United States are on display at the nineteenth annual exhibiton of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston. The exhibit closes tonight at 9 o'clock.

The Society has had the co-operation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the State Department of Agriculture for its two-day exhibit.

Mrs. Louis G. Rowe of Seabrook, N. H., received the Massachusetts Horticultural Society gold medal for the "most meritorious work" of the entire show.

Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon, Mass., also received a gold medal from the New England Gladiolus Society as first prize for his "collection of 25 varieties." Another award was presented to him for an exhibit of large-flowered decorative gladiolus.

Palestine's Population

Palestine has a population of about one million persons.

Cinematic Pleasures Present and to Come

Charles Boyer and Joseph Calleia
In "Algiers," coming later to the State and Orpheum.

Don Ameche
Co-Starred in "Gateway," now at the Keith Memorial.

Economic Unrest Laid to Lack In Midst of Plenty

ANTIGONISH, Nova Scotia, Aug. 18 (CP)—"It is never starvation that leads to revolution, but rather starvation alongside repletion," Kenneth Leslie, Nova Scotia poet and Associate Editor of the Canadian News, Boston, declared in addressing delegates attending the 16th annual Rural and Industrial Conference at St. Francis Xavier University last night. He spoke on "The Economics of Loneliness."

"The bitterness comes and the feeling of rebellion comes to the man who watches his children going without food and education and medical attention while children at the other end of the town are given twice what they need of these things," he said.

Economic Causes

"So when we say the cause of our troubles today is an economic cause we are telling only half the truth, and in this case half a loaf of truth is worse than no truth at all.

"There is no mutiny when the captain starves with his sailors and shares all their hardships and dangers. The mutiny occurs when man feels himself cut off from man in life's common adventure.

"The only intolerable thing is the cleavage of man from man, which in this present day is accentuated by the competitive profit system of economy. It is therefore true that changing the system will not necessarily heal up those cleavages; but it is just as true that when we go about to heal those cleavages we shall necessarily change the system.

Man-Building Program

"That is the meaning of Antigonish. Antigonish is not primarily an economic movement. It is a movement which is basically spiritual. It is an adventure in man-building. Not man-building from without by adding 'culture' onto him, by pushing him around in mass formations, but man-building from within.

"Finding men weakest on their economic side, it is rational enough to begin on that side. But at no time, either at the beginning, the middle, or the end, does Antigonish forget that she is dealing with the whole man."

The conference is being held in this cathedral town, the name of which has been linked with the extension movement conducted by St. Francis Xavier University. Through this movement, principles of co-operative enterprise and adult education have been spread throughout the Province.

Earl

(Continued from Page 9)

mate net cost of about six mills per kilowatt hour.

"After this company's ownership and management had been acquired by the trust, which also owned a power transmission company, the record discloses that the operating company is now paying the transmission company 12 mills per kilowatt hour for approximately the same blocks of power that the operating company has demonstrated it could make for half the cost.

"Reduced to dollars, this costs the company and the communities it serves about $500,000 a year for this privilege of buying its power from this transmission company—for which the company pays the trust approximately $90,000 per year in management and other fees.

Quincy Relief Need $200,000

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, Mass., today requested an additional appropriation of $200,000 to meet welfare and relief costs for the balance of the year. The amount will be divided among children's aid, old-age assistance, outside aid and the City's share of the cost of materials for WPA work.

The Mayor stated the relief burden, mounting to nearly $1,000,000 for the year in Quincy, was the highest in history. At present, he said, there are 121 cases of children's aid, 727 cases of outside aid, 952 old-age assistance cases, and 300 more men on WPA projects than at the same time last year.

The money, if appropriated by the City Council, will be met by a bond issue.

R. I. Motorists Stirred by Fines In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 18—Rhode Island motorists who drive into Connecticut for business and pleasure have been so harassed by local constables that they have asked the Automobile Club of Rhode Island to go into action.

Enforcement for revenue, rather than for accident reduction, and the reported tendency of these officers to "crack down" on strangers while residents are not molested, were made known in a statement issued by G. Wise Westcott, General Manager of the Club.

"Recent exposé of enforcement conditions in Connecticut," Mr. Westcott said, "draws attention to a situation that is all too prevalent throughout the entire nation. In a special survey made by Connecticut's Motor Vehicle Commissioner, it was found that only 3 per cent of traffic cases in the smaller communities involved motorists resident in the community; 64 per cent involved motorists from another city, and 33 per cent involved out-of-State motorists.

"It is clear that in all too many cases officers are concentrating on strangers. No one, of course, questioned the right of a community to protect itself against dangerous drivers, but it should be borne in mind that States are spending millions of dollars to attract tourists. One of the fundamentals of a successful travel promotion program is satisfied customers. But visitors will not be likely to return again if they have been "nabbed and fined" by a crossroads constable on a technical violation.

"According to the Associated Press, New England, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania motor vehicle authorities have made arrangements to issue summonses and not hold visiting motorists for bonds. However, this applies to State Police only and does not apply to local police and constables, and that is where the rub comes in as hundreds of Rhode Island motorists are arrested by local officers in the State of Connecticut and must post bonds before they can be released.

"Enforcement for safety is one thing: enforcement for revenue is something entirely different. Tourism has become big business and States competing for the tourist dollar must take steps to prevent their efforts from being sabotaged by their curbstone cops on the lookout for an opportunity to mulct a few dollars from the strangers."

325 U. S. Naval Planes To Perform for Legion

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Three hundred navy planes will stage a demonstration of massed flying over Los Angeles Harbor next month, as the climax to the National Convention of the American Legion.

The naval maneuvers scheduled Sept. 23 will follow by three days a massed flight of 325 army planes over a Legion parade in Los Angeles.

Tax Associations Get Legislators' Roll-Call Record

The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations sent to its local associations today a record of roll-call votes by Massachusetts Senators and Representatives on six bills in which the Federation has been particularly concerned in the current legislative year.

These bills included: initiative petition on biennial sessions, $6,600,000 distribution from gas tax revenue to cities and towns, $4,000,000 diversion from gas tax revenue to the general fund, 1938 budget bill of $76,000,000 proposal to create nine tax-supported liberal arts colleges in Massachusetts, and the $10,000,000 highway bond issue.

The Federation favored the first two of these measures and opposed all others.

This report of the legislative record of the Senators and Representatives was prepared at the request of, and paid for, by the local associations. It was distributed to "more than 90 per cent of the homes in Massachusetts," the Federation said.

Information Bureau In State Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 18—The Massachusetts State Building on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds, West Springfield, opened today to provide information for residents and visitors interested in recreational, scenic, agricultural, and industrial resources of Massachusetts.

A. W. Lombard, Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, anticipates this is the beginning of a new program which will provide a wider scope of usefulness for the building formerly in use only one week of the year during Eastern States Exposition.

The building will be open with adequate staff to provide information service every day including Sundays from noon to 8 p. m. until Sept. 10. It will then be closed until the Eastern States Exposition, Sept. 18 to 25, at which time information service will be continued throughout the Exposition.

Home Service Gains In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18—The Home Demonstration Division of the New Hampshire Extension Service, which started out more than 20 years ago with one worker assisting 400 women and has grown to a State-wide organization serving about 8,000 rural women, now plans to extend its activities during the coming year, so it will serve more than 10,000 women.

Extension workers follow a three-phase program embracing instruction in food purchasing and preparation, purchasing and making clothes, and home management.

Single New Film Bill; Three Pictures Held

One new bill graces a Boston screen this week. The Keith Memorial is offering today Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan in "Gateway," a drama of Ellis Island, and "Army Girl," with Madge Evans and Preston Foster.

This means that there are three holdovers, a most unusual situation for mid-August when one does not look for film features of such strong appeal. Pictures remaining for a second week are "Alexander's Ragtime Band," the Irving Berlin tuno cavalcade, at the Metropolitan, and "The Crowd Roars," presenting Robert Taylor as a prize fighter, at the State and Orpheum.

The third holdover is, of course, the Paderewski film, "Moonlight Sonata," now in its thirteenth week at the Fine Arts. With it is shown a steel-mill short and a newsreel.

As for the Paramount and Fenway, which have been listed in recent weeks among the first-run houses, they are returning to their former policy of offering a bill lately seen at the Metropolitan. The current one consists of "The Texans," with Randolph Scott and Joan Bennett, and "Penrod's Double Trouble," with the Mauch Twins.

"Gateway"

"Gateway" is announced as "the second of the Keith Memorial Greater Movie Season Pre-release Hits." Since 1882, according to the publicity man, 20,000,000 persons have passed through the United States Immigration Station at New York. Among the latest are Mr. Ameche and Miss Whelan, so they made a picture of their experience.

Mr. Ameche, it appears, is a foreign correspondent on his way home. Miss Whelan is an Irish girl traveling to America to meet her fiancé. At Ellis Island she is threatened with deportation but Mr. Ameche, with that resourcefulness for which newspapermen are noted, rescues her. You may imagine how much chance the fiancé has after that. Minor characters include a baby in the steerage, a bombastic "Prince" (Gregory Ratoff) and a much-married lady on A deck, (Binnie Barnes).

"Army Girl"

If the early reviews can be depended upon, which is a matter of opinion, it may be that the Memorial was a little confused when it made up its billing; for "Army Girl" fared much better than "Gateway" with the pre-viewers. This second feature is a drama of the replacement of cavalry by tanks at an American Army post. The officer who sponsors the tanks (Preston Foster) has a reputation as a lady-killer, and the romance that develops betwen him and the colonel's daughter (Madge Evans) forms the thread of the story, which is replete with a cavalry and tank charge, a villain, a catastrophe, a malicious

Movies of Moment

allegation against the hero, his exoneration and a Boy-Gets-Girl finale.

It all sounds very familiar and yet the Coast boys seem to like it. Variety's Hollywood correspondent calls it, "one of the best, if not the finest picture Republic has turned out." And the Hollywood Spectator awards it "a dozen salvos of applause," and goes on to pass out bouquets to the cast. We shall see.

In Prospect

When the State and Orpheum have finished with the saga of Battling Bob Taylor, they promise another hit. Its title, "Algiers," is not highly significant, apart from hinting at the location for the story. Nor is the history of the production of great importance. The yarn originally was filmed in France under the name of "Pepe le Moko" by so skilful a director as Julien Duvivier. He in turn derived his material from an Algerian detective. That may vouch for the authenticity of some of the events.

Walter Wanger, who produced the present Hollywood version of the tale, bought the French film outright, presumably to avoid the possibility of competition from foreign-language film theaters in this country. He set John Howard Lawson, who is not without reputation as a playwright, to prepare an American adaptation, and assigned James M. Cain to touch up the dialogue. For director, he chose John Cromwell.

Praised in New York

In New York, where the film has already been seen, it has been praised as a notable example of its type of entertainment. Mr. Cromwell apparently has been successful in capturing the atmosphere of a sinister quarter of Algiers where a notorious French criminal has taken refuge, confident that he will not be arrested so long as he stays within its borders. The crux of the story lies in the equal confidence of an implacable inspector that some day the man will step beyond the bounds of safety and fall into the hands of the law.

By all accounts, James Wong Howe, who is in the upper class of Hollywood photographers, has aided measurably in establishing the mood of the film.

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Black Caracul-Dyed Kid	190
Australian Opossum	190
Persian Lamb	219
Hudson Seal-Dyed Muskrat with Mink Collar	245
Alaska Seal	275
Persian Lamb	290
China Mink	290
Sheared Beaver	395
Persian Lamb	450

FUR SALON—FIFTH FLOOR
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 450,000
Previous day 595,950
1938 volume to date 168,080,883
1937 volume to date 260,281,130

Stock Market Is Moderately Lower In Dull Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A few motors and specialties edged higher in today's stock market as many recent leaders either stood still or dipped fractions to a point.

The list was at its best in the forenoon, although outstanding strong spots were scarce. Light selling turned the tide for most issues in later proceedings. Near the final hour minor losses predominated.

Dealings were even slower than in yesterday's sluggish session, transfers being at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Shares of Chrysler, General Motors, Briggs Mfg., Yellow Truck and General Tire were among the relative lively forward tilters in the forenoon, but the majority subsequently backed away.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were supported for a while, along with International Harvester, U. S. Rubber, National Cash Register, Westinghouse, Santa Fe, Kennecott and Montgomery Ward. Some retired behind minus signs eventually.

The curb was spotty. Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin and Standard Oil of Ohio stepped up a point or so before mid-day, while National Sugar Refining, Draper Corp., Electric Bond & Share and Sherwin Williams lacked rising vigor.

Bond Market Active

A sharp rise in loans of New York City traction companies enlivened the bond market today following approval by the State Constitutional Convention of an amendment to provide for the city's issuance of $300,000,000 bonds to finance a long contemplated transit unification program.

Leaders of the move included Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s and Interborough Rapid Transit refunding 5s of '66 which pushed up 3 to 4 points.

Domestic corporate loans continued mixed in the late trading, with dealings at a restricted level. Rails and secondary utility loans sagged.

Down fractions to around a point were Western Union 5s of '60; Pennsylvania General 4½s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern 4s and 4½s, and American & Foreign Power 5s.

Loans of International Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Bethlehem Steel recorded gains.

Most U. S. Governments dipped in late trading. Treasuries were 5-32ds down to 5-32ds higher.

Wheat Prices Show Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Stirred by asserted notable unfavorable crop developments in Canada, Chicago wheat prices rose 1¼ cents today, but held only part of the gain.

Active buying of wheat futures here, attributed to export interests and to domestic millers, was witnessed at times. A handicap, however, was that the Winnipeg market showed a tendency to drag, with new export takings of North American wheat apparently slow.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-⅝ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Sept. 63¾-7⅛, Dec. 65⅞-66; corn ⅛ off to ⅜ up, Sept. 52, Dec. 48½-⅝, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices fluctuated irregularly on small turnover in the stock market today. Trans-Atlantics ended about steady. Domestic rails improved. Kaffirs moved evenly and coppers were neglected. Oils partially recovered early losses. Weakness in rayons featured an idle industrial group. British funds turned higher while Japanese loans dipped a trifle.

Paris: A firm tone developed in the Bourse today following Premier Daladier's statement against further devaluation of the franc. Rentes were 40 to 50 centimes higher. Bank of France dipped 140 francs while Royal Dutch lost 30 and Suez Canal 305 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 1d. higher today as trade and local buying absorbed light Bombay selling. Contracts otherwise were scarce.

After a small opening decline, wheat futures fluctuated irregularly to finish ½d. lower to ⅝d. higher. A reduced Canadian crop estimate was balanced by liquidation of October against buying of distant months.

$450,000 for Mill Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Rolling Mill Company is planning to spend approximately $450,000 in the next three months for improvements and repairs at its Ashland, Ky., plant, in an effort to maintain employment at as high a rate as possible in the period of slack operations, according to Frank E. Vigor, manager of the Ashland division.

Erie Orders Rails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Erie Railroad ordered 2,127 gross tons of 112-pound rails and 1,236 gross tons of 131-pound rails with necessary track fastenings. The orders were divided between Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Co.

Seeks Curb on Monopolies

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Little Business will ask Congress to curb monopolies, provide easier long-term credit for small enterprises and amend the National Labor Relations Act, A. K. Stabler, Acting Executive Secretary, announced.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Aug. 11 totaled 221, a drop of 17 from the preceding week, but an increase of 68 over 153 failures in the week ended Aug. 12, 1937, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported today.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
52	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51⅞	51½	51¾	Aug17
119⅞	119¼	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
32	28	Acme Sti (1)	3	30	29¾	29¾	Aug12
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	5	11	11	11	— ¼
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	3	20½	20½	20½	Aug12
29¼	16⅝	Addressor (1.40)	2	28⅛	28⅝	28⅝	Aug17
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	8	60¼	60	60¼	
1¾	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Aug17
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	17	10¾	10⅜	10¾	— ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1	1	1	Aug17
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9¼	9½	Aug17
17⅞	6¾	Alleghan pf $30 ww	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	9	9	9	—1
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	5	11½	11	11	—2
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	3	18	18	18	+ ½
10¾	4½	Allen Industries	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Aug17
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	178½	178	178	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Aug10
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	6	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
12	8½	Allied Stra	17	10½	10	10	— ⅜
68⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	64	64	64	Aug17
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	19	49⅞	48¼	48¼	—1
10¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Aug17
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅛
84¾	49	Am Ar Ch Del (2¼e)	4	79	77½	77½	—1½
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Aug17
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	3	98⅜	97½	99⅜	+ ⅜
167½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	167½	167¼	167½	Aug 9
3.¼	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	7	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
53	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	43	43	43	Aug17
22¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	6	18¾	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
104¼	79½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	+6¼
16	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116½	116½	116½	Aug16
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Aug13
14¾	9	Am Comi Alco	2	12	11⅞	12	Aug17
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	10½	10½	10½	Aug17
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
6¾	4	Am European		5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Aug 4
3¼	1 2¼	Am & For Power	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	15	15	15	Aug13
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	19	19	19	Aug16
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	
5½	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
7	12	Am Hide & L pf		23½	23½	23½	— ½
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42	42	42	
2¼	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Aug17
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Aug17
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	⅞	7¼	7¼	
24¾	1.⅜	Am Locomotive	5	20	19⅞	20	
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	1	60½	60½	60½	—7
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met			4⅛	4⅛	Aug15
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	·1	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
112½	89½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	112½	112½	112½	Jul 30
7⅞	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	3	5	5	5	
41⅜	19	Am P & L$6pf(2¼k)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
16⅛	⅞	Am P & L$5pf(1¾k)	1	30	30	30	Aug17
1⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	45	15⅜	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	16	18⅜	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
60¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	77	77	77	— ½
20⅝	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅜
15¾	7⅛	Am Seating	2	13	13	13	Aug17
56¾	28½	Am Smelg & R (1¾e)	18	46⅜	45½	46	⅛
136	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	1313⁄4	1313⁄4	Aug12
56¾	46¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Aug16
34¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	10	27	26⅝	27	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Aug17
14	12	Am Stove	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	Aug13
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref	12	24¼	23¾	24¼	Aug17
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	107¼	103⅞	103⅞	Aug12
20¼	1.⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Aug1.
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	6	141	140½	140½	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
91	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	87	87	87	— ¼
143½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143½	143½	143½	Aug12
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	7	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	Aug10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	19	40	38¼	39½	Aug17
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	8	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
41	21	Am Zinc pr pf	1	41	41	41	Aug 6
38	21	Anaconda	56	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	41½	41½	41½	— ½
21⅜	10¾	Ancnor Hoc Gl(1.30e)	2	19½	19	19	Aug17
19	10	Andes Copper	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¾
4½	3	A P W Paper		3	3	3	Aug16
31½	20	Arch-Dan. M (1e)	1	30	30	30	Aug16
100⅜	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Aug17
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	50	50	50	Aug16
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
11	2¼	Arnold Const (½e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug17
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	4	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
11⅞	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		75	75	75	Aug 9
72½	56	Assd D Gds2pf(5⅜k)	3	70	70	70	+ ¾
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	6	35	35	35	Aug12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	6	35½	35	35½	+1
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	2	55	53½	55	+1
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ½
8¼	3¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf		11¾	11¾	11¾	Aug —
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	15	23¼	23	23⅛	— ¼
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Aug10
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (2)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
48½	38⅛	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Aug16
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	53	53	53	— ½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Aug12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Aug15
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Aug17
11⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	10	9¾	9	9⅛	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	11	8⅞	8½	8⅜	— ⅛
38	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Aug17
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ¼
13⅛		Barker Bros	1	11	11	11	
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	15¾	15½	15½	Aug17
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Aug17
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun13
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	114	114	114	Aug11
9	5¾	Belding Hem (½e)		8	8	8	Aug16
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun28
23¼	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	77	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Bener Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18¼	18	18	
50¼	26⅛	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	55	55¾	54⅝	55½	— ⅛
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
99½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	98½	98¼	98¼	Aug17
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	9	23½	23½	23½	Aug15
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	18	18	18	— ¼
19¼	10⅜	Blaw-Knox	8	16½	16	16¼	
35½	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
14¼		Bond Strs		13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Aug11
19½	10	Borden Co (1e)	26	17	16¼	16½	— ½
20¼	16½	Borg-Warner	20	18⅜	18	18½	+ ⅜
9¾	2	Boston & Maine		3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug15
29⅞	4	Bower Roll Bear	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug10
12⅜	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
30½	14¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	20	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ¾
30½	20	Briggs & Stratton		30½	30½	30½	Aug10
40⅜	26	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	40	40	40	Aug17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Aug17
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	20	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5.	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	22¾	22	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Aug12
10⅛	8½	Brunswick-Balke	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	9¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	11	11	11	
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	12	5½	5¼	5⅜	
3⅜	1	Budd Wheel	18	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	2	20½	20½	20½	Aug17
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burlinp Mills (1)	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14⅜	Burr Add M (.40e)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Aug17
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	10	8¼	8	8	— ⅜
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	Aug10
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	2	10½	10½	10½	Aug17
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
24½	15⅞	Calif Packing (1a)	4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Aug10
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	16	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale	29	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ¼
8⅝		Canadian Pacific					
4.	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	3	4.	4.	40	Aug13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8	8	8	Aug16
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Sti (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Aug17
37	22	Chi Pn I ex pf (3)	3	36⅛	36½	36⅛	Aug16
44	17⅝	Chi Pn I pr pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Aug16
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Aug11
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug17
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	2	2	2	Aug17
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10½	10½	10½	Aug12
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Aug17
10⅜	3¼	Childs Co	3	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ⅛
75½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	157	71⅛	69½	71⅛	+1⅝
13⅝	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Aug17
5½	3	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	22	21½	22	Aug13
28⅜	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅛e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	1	39¼	39	39	— ⅛
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.40e)	2	21¾	21½	21¾	—1
142⅜	108½	Coca-Cola (3⅜e)	4	136¾	136¼	136¾	Aug16
90	27½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Aug15
13⅜	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	3	12¼	12	12	
96	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	94	94	94	Aug17
37⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	17	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅜
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15½	15½	15½	Aug17
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Aug17
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	6	18½	18	18	— ½
9⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	24	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
79	57	Col G & E pf A (6)	1	65	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅞
16½	9	Col Pict vte (2½%f)	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug16
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Aug11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	·1	99½	99½	99½	+2
50	23	Comi Credit (4)	9	48¾	46¾	46¾	—1¾
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	103	103	103	—2¼
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	12	52⅞	52	52	—1
107	90	Comi I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Aug15
12¼	5⅞	Comi Solvents	12	10¼	10	10½	— ⅛
2	1	Com'with & South	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	3	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	15	26⅝	26½	26½	— ½
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7¼	7⅛	
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	24	23¾	24	— ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Aug 9
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	2	15⅛	15	15½	Aug17
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	16	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	99½	99⅜	99½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (1½k)	1	8	8	8	Aug13
6⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	58	9⅜	9½	9½	
103½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jul 5
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug13
½	¼	Consol Textile	97	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	4½	4½	4½	Aug17
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Aug 6
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87	87	87	Aug16
17½	9¾	Container Corp	4	15¼	15¼	15½	— ¼
17¾	8⅜	Cont Bak A	11	22¼	21¾	22	
2¾	1¼	Conti Bak B	1	2½	2¼	2½	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (2)	1	97	97	97	Aug16
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	8	44½	43½	43⅝	— ½
112½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111¾	111¾	111¾	Aug11
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	9	9	9	Aug17
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	34	33	34	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	7	33	32¼	32¼	—1¼
13⅜	⅜	Cont Steel	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug17
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	7	69¾	68½	69¼	— ¼
167⅜	162	Corn Products pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Aug 1
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
36½	19	Crane Co	9	33½	32⅝	32⅝	
113	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	112½	111½	112¼	Aug17
25⅝	21⅜	Cream of Wh (1½e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Aug16
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	8	9	8½	8½	Aug12
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37	20	Crown C pf ww(2¼)	1	36	36	36	Aug11
34½	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	34	34	34	Aug17
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (¾e)	5	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	7	33½	32¾	33	— ¾
94½	70	Crucible Stl pf	1	85	85	85	Aug11
1¼	⅜	Cuba Co	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Aug15
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	12	Cudahy Pack	1	17	17	17	Aug17
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
36	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	24	5½	5⅝	5½	
24¾	12⅝	Curtiss-Wright A	18	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	13¼	Cutler-Hammer	7	24½	23¾	24¼	Aug17
8¾	4½	Davega Stores	1	7	7	7	Aug11
15⅝	13¼	Davega St pf (1¾)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Aug17
11¾	6¼	Davison Chem	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Aug16
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co	14	19⅛	18⅝	19	
25	19¾	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
15½	9	Deisel-W-Gil (.40e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Aug16
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	34	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅜
8½	4	Del Lack & West	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
2½	1	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Aug10
108	76	Detroit Edison (5e)	2	103	103	103	Aug17
29¼	20¾	Diam Match (1¾a)	1	28	28	28	—1
40¼	31½	Diam M pf (1½a)	2	38	38	38	Aug12
10⅞	8	Diam T Motor	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
17½	11	Distil Co-Seag (1e)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug17
76⅜	65⅛	Dist C-S B pf

Commerce and Finance

O'Mahoney Finds Business Ready to Co-operate With Inquiry

Business and Industry

Brain Truster Shows Wherein New Deal Errs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A. A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, said the Administration's monopoly investigation should agree upon its targets before it starts shooting at business and the present economic system.

The youthful-appearing former Columbia University professor made public a confidential memorandum prepared for the monopoly study group, in which he criticized several Federal agencies and some theories advanced by other Administration spokesmen.

"A fair criticism of the New Deal has been that it indulged in shotgun imposition of regulation without adequate definition of standards," Mr. Berle wrote.

Mr. Berle said any Governmental attempt to control monopoly should seek to:

"Provide more goods, better goods and cheaper goods;

"Provide more jobs, better paying and steadier jobs;

"Provide continuous ready access to capital financing needed to create and maintain additional plants;

"Provide for the continuous development of the arts."

Mr. Berle said the monopoly investigators should search "for an organization of business that actually works" and offered a series of "standards" for these tests.

These included wants of the people, supplies, distribution, employment, and individual rights.

Mr. Berle said the committee should look into capital financing, labor Unions, and government subsidies as factors in Monopoly.

He suggested a federal system of capital credit banks and a capital reserve system, as part of the existing federal reserve bank, to meet capital needs.

"Until this is done it is a mere waste of time to grouse about 'Wall Street,'" he said. "The Wall Street banking system is doing exactly what one would expect it to do—no less and no more."

Contra-Seasonal Upturn in A.T.&T. Stations in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reflecting general business improvement, telephone operating units of American Telephone & Telegraph Company showed a sharp and contra-seasonal gain in stations in final week of July and first two weeks of August, normally a period of sustained station losses.

The sudden spurt surprised officials, and would appear to indicate the seasonal upswing in A. T. & T. business, which usually develops toward end of August, this year has come a full month earlier. For seven weeks preceding the unusual turnabout in installations the Bell System as a whole had experienced the usual summer decline in stations.

A significant feature has been the quick turnabout coincident with the general business pick-up in July. In addition the Bell System, despite generally poor business conditions, continued to gain stations every month this year except June.

For seven months to July 31 the Bell System gained 128,350 stations, against 551,300 the seven months of 1937. Stations connected at close of 1937 were at a new peak of 15,330,000, which has since been increased. In 1937 876,000 stations were added, a record annual gain as compared with 871,000 in 1936 and 821,000 in 1929 the pre-depression record year.

Bank Clearings Off 12 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended Aug. 17 totaled $4,674,850,000, a drop of 12.2 per cent from $5,326,912,000 in the comparable week last year, but a rise of $525,794,000 over the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Turnover at New York increased to $2,765,232,000 but was still 9.2 per cent under $3,046,804,000 last year. Cities outside New York showed a total of $1,909,618,000, compared with $2,280,103,000 last year, a decline of 16.2 per cent.

At outside centers only New Orleans and Richmond showed gains over 1937, 5.4 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively. Outstanding declines included Pittsburgh, 32.8; Detroit, 30.9; Cleveland, 25.6; Cincinnati, 25.3; Kansas City, 22; Buffalo, 21.1, and Portland, Ore., 21.1 per cent.

Chicago volume of $267,200,000 represented a drop of 22.3 per cent from $344,100,000 a year ago.

American Chemical Earns $6.69 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—American Agricultural Chemical Company of Delaware, reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, consolidated net profit of $1,401,075 equal to $6.69 a share after depreciation, depletion, provision for losses on doubtful receivables, reserves for insurance, Federal income taxes, etc., compared with $1,868,944 or $8.86 a share for the preceding year.

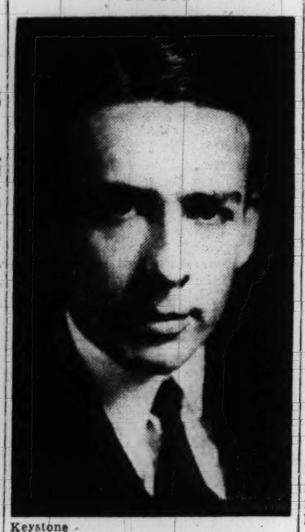
A special meeting of stockholders was called for Sept. 21 to vote on a proposed increase in authorized capital stock to provide for a 3 to 1 splitup. The company produces chemical fertilizers and by-products incident thereto in plants located at leading cities in the East and Midwest.

Federal Savings-Loan Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Total number of federally-chartered home finance and thrift institutions by the end of June had risen to 1346 with combined assets of $1,213,874,000, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced. Private share investments in these institutions increased 12.4 per cent in June over May, amounting to $17,328,900.

Critic



Keystone

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State.

Cut in Gasoline Stocks Is Below Normal for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Oil statistics of the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended August 13 show a draft on stocks of gasoline of 993,000 barrels. This figure is below the normal demands on stock for this season of the year and is also about one-third below the volume considered necessary to establish satistory storage at the end of the heavy consuming period.

The curtailment in draft on gasoline stocks was accompanied by an increase in refinery operations which, according to A. P. I. figures, advanced to 80.4 per cent, or the highest for the year to date. During the week ended August 6, the refineries operated at 78.5 per cent.

The week also recorded another increase in crude oil production, the daily volume moving up 33,050 barrels to a total of 3,350,900. One encouraging development has been the fact that most of the severed pipeline connections in the east Texas field, which had been a source of disturbance, have now been taken up by the major companies, chiefly Humble Oil & Refining Company. Apparently no distress crude oil is on the market.

No improvement was apparent in the latest statistics covering gas and fuel oil. Reflecting the general industrial situation, the demand for gas and fuel oil is still lagging, as indicated by the further increase of 1,562,000 barrels in storage to a total of 146,261,000 barrels.

The petroleum institute has discontinued its reports on production of cracked gasoline. These it has replaced with a report showing the production of gasoline, including straight-run and cracked gasoline production and natural blended. The institute reports for last week production of 9,794,000 barrels for refining companies owning 89 per cent of the potential refining capacity of the United States, with the exception of a small percentage of Oklahoma.

Railroad Earnings For July Decrease Compared With '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports that 91 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $240,924,393 in July compared with $292,983,939 in July, 1937 and $368,865,735 in the same month of 1930.

The Association said the 91 reporting railroads represented 80.2 per cent of total operating revenues.

The July operating revenues of the 91 were 17.8 per cent below those for July, 1937, and 34.7 per cent below July, 1930.

Freight revenues totaled $189,845,553 in July compared with $233,025,902 in July, 1937 and $280,600,384 in July, 1930.

Passenger revenues totaled $31,248,582 compared with $34,619,802 in July, 1937 and $54,592,671 in July, 1930.

Monopoly Inquiry Will Aid Business, States O'Mahoney

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, predicted the Federal anti-trust inquiry would improve business conditions by replacing the spending-lending program with permanent monopoly restrictions.

Returning from a western trip on which he conferred with several prominent business men and industralists, he said:

"Among business leaders there is a growing conviction that a constructive anti-trust law must be adopted, and they are ready to cooperate in the enactment of such a law.

Says Business Rising

"Everywhere there is a revival of business, attributed to the Government spending program. But business men and the people generally have come to realize that when the spending program ends, it will be necessary to substitute for it a new program based on the internal forces of private business.

"The country is going to consolidate the gains that have been made. It is clearer to me than ever before that out of the study of the committee has undertaken will come a permanent solution."

The 12-member investigating committee which Mr. O'Mahoney heads probably will begin public hearings this fall. Studies on many phases of the monopoly problem have been going forward under the direction of the committeemen from six government departments.

General business problems also will receive attention this fall from the Senate committee on unemployment and relief, which began hearings last winter.

Murray Has Plan

Senator Murray (D) of Montana, a member of that group, suggested that the Government co-operate with business in establishing a system of continuous industrial employment.

Tax reductions, he said, might be offered to businesses which guarantee a full year's work and wages to their employees.

"I believe that this plan would open the road to a permanent solution of the unemployment problem, which is the biggest problem confronting the country today," Senator Murray declared.

He said the committee's previous study of the annual wage plan indicated that it worked successfully in those industries which had tried it. Under this system laborers would be paid by the year instead of by the hour.

Mr. Murray agreed with Mr. O'Mahoney that the impetus given by Government spending had boosted business all over the country. A sharp business upturn by fall, he predicted, may alter the unemployment situation materially.

Canadian Overseas Wheat Shipments Off Nearly 50 Per Cent

FORT WILLIAM (CP)—Figures released by the statistics branch of the Board of Grain Commissioners showed nearly a 50 per cent decrease in overseas shipments of Canadian wheat during the crop year ended July 31, 1938, compared with the previous year.

During the 1938 crop year, 77,137,674 bushels of wheat of all varieties were shipped overseas in comparison with 145,886,172 bushels the previous year.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour during the crop year were equivalent to slightly more than 95,500,000 bushels on wheat. The carryover of 24,393,801 bushels in all positions at July 31 is the smallest for a number of years.

Garnet wheat, graded 0.1 and 0.2, shipped through Fort William-Port Arthur during the last crop year totaled 2,936,511 bushels. This total was made up of wheat shipped abroad, wheat to the United States and wheat sent to mills in Eastern Canada.

While shipments of export wheat showed a decrease of nearly 100 per cent over the previous year, barley shipments abroad recorded an increase from 81,475,283 bushels in 1936-37 to 14,445,703 bushels in 1937-38.

Overseas shipments increased from 5,352,739 bushels of wheat last June to 5,908,788 bushels in July. The increase was reported due to increased shipments of Canadian wheat via United States Atlantic ports and Vancouver.

Oil Deposits Directly Beneath Bed Mississippi River Successfully Tapped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PONCA CITY, Okla.—Oil deposits directly beneath the bed of the Mississippi River have been successfully tapped near Vacherie, Louisiana. A flow estimated at 204 barrels a day has come in beneath drills of the Continental Oil Company.

Protection from possible flooding of the well site required building a separate circular levee 10,000 feet in diameter and 14 feet high inside the main Mississippi levee. Forty-foot piles had to be sunk to carry the weight of the 136-foot derrick and all equipment was transported over a specially constructed plank road.

Because of the nature of the project, company officials took unusual precautions in maintaining secrecy during drilling. Practically nothing leaked out concerning the type of geological formations encountered until the well began to produce.

Ordinarily the test samples of soil and rock from the drill hole are opened on the derrick floor in full view of the crew and any bystanders who may pass opinions thereon. In this well, however, operators took test samples evcery 25 feet after they reached a depth of 2,500 feet, but they used a locked core barrel. This was taken directly from the well and pushed through an opening in the wall of the field laboratory to be opened in private by the geologists charged with checking the progress of the well.

The well was drilled to a total depth of 7,449 feet, but plugged back to 6,364 feet to sand laid down in the Miocene age. Some 4,000,000 cubic feet of gas is also being produced daily. The field is known as the Hester Dome Area, where Continental and Shell have about 10,000 acres of land under lease.

Canadian Pacific Net Declines in Six Months

MONTREAL (CP) — Decrease of $5,579,125 was shown in Canadian Pacific Railway Company net earnings of $2,681,028 for the first half of 1938 compared with $8,260,153 for the first six months of 1937.

The statement listed 1938 gross earnings at $61,287,528 with working expenses at $58,606,499, compared with 1937 gross earnings of $66,790,261 and working expenses of $58,520,107.

Net earnings of $511,408 for the month of June showed a decrease of $683,702 compared with $1,194,111 for the corresponding month a year ago.

Wall Street Dubs Finances Of Social Security Fantastic

By Harold Fleming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The third anniversary of the passage of the Social Security Act, memorialized by President Roosevelt over the air Monday, has sharpened Wall Street pencils to revived appraisal of the fiscal and economic meaning of the Act, which is rarely hot news but permanently background material, particularly for its effect on the fisc.

President Roosevelt naturally put his emphasis entirely on the benefits, but the interest here is and always has been, chiefly in the costs—at passage it was locally dubbed "the biggest tax bill ever passed." While the official, socially-minded view, echoed by the President, is that the Government, spelled with a capital letter and though of as a benevolent person, provides the security, the Street view is that tax-payers provide it, and the concern here is not how inadequate the benefits are but what effect the burden will have. The hard-hearted Street opinion is mostly that, as the New York Times dubbed it, the Act is a "pious fraud," that social security is still "a beautiful dream which might come true in the dim distant future" and that it is a "fantastic financial scheme."

Results to Date

The actual results to date, that is, between the signing of the law in August, 1935, and the end of last month as shown on the Treasury reports, is as follows:

Fiscal years ended 6/30 July.

	1936	1937	1938	1938	T.'t'l
	(millions of dollars)				
Pay roll taxes paid:					
Title 8—(old-age, 1% and 1%)	194	514	26		734
Title 9—(unemployment, 3%) to Fed. Govt.	58	90	5		153
To States (paid in to Fed. Govt.)	19	292	748	35	1094
Total	19	544	1352	66	1981

In other words, American pay rolls, not counting those of the Government, non-profit organizations, and, under Title 8, ship-operators, farmers, householders, etc., and under Title 9 the smallest employers, were taxed nearly $2,000,000,000 in the last three years, more than half of this in the last 12 months. What effect the pay roll tax, which was 4 per cent last fall and is now 5 per cent, had on the unprecedented decline of business recently nobody will ever know or agree on. In this connection statisticians point out that in the fiscal year 1937-1938 Treasury reports show the taxes on employment, as shown above, of $1,352,000,000, were not far short of the $1,472,000,000 outlay on WPA for relief of unemployment.

On the benefit side, which people here acridly think is the only side seen by the social service workers, the outlays have been as follows, also in millions of dollars:

Fiscal years ended 6/30 July.

	1936	1937	1938	1938	T.'t'l
Administrative expense (Fed. govt.)	5	15.4	19.6	5.0	40.5
Grants to States	23.6	152.9	254.8	34.9	466.2
Old Age Benefit payments (Fed. govt.)	—	—	5.4	.8	6.2
Unemploy't fund withdrawals by states	—	1.0	191.0	36.0	228.0
Total	24.1	169.3	470.8	76.7	740.9

Much Money Spent

In other words against a take of $1,981,000,000 to date, the Act has caused to be paid out some $740,000,000. Of this about $466,000,000 has gone to the Federal half of old-age pensions and aid to children, mothers, and the blind. The states have paid out about $228,000,000 in unemployment insurance against an intake to the Federal and the state governments of about $1,250,000,000 for this insurance. The rest has been spent by the Federal Government on current expenses.

The result is that the states have now on reserve against future unemployment about $872,000,00 in the Treasury's "Unemployment Trust Fund," and the Federal Government has an Old Age Reserve Account of about $700,000,000. Since both these funds have already been spent by the Treasury, when needed the money will have to be either raised again or borrowed.

A curious opportunity for controversy has now arisen in connection with the Unemployment Trust Fund. The states were not allowed to touch this until it had been accumulating for two years, lest when unemployment struck there would not be enough in the kitty for the payments. It was feared that the available funds would be quickly depleted.

Unemployment did strike, hard, just as about half the states became eligible to make payments, and it looked as though the funds would run out. But they have't. During the first half of this year the states paid in about $387,000,000 and withdrew only $190,000,000. This is, of course, largely due to the fact that all states are payig in but only about half are yet using their funds. Even these, however, drew out a shade less than paid in, and only four states, Maine, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Oregon, have actually drawn down in unemployment benefits more than they collected in pay roll taxes.

This has, temporarily at least, destroyed the argument of critics that the unemployment insurance provisions were inadequate. But it has also destroyed the argument of defenders of the act that these payments would help to offset business recession and to cushion the relief problem. Title 9 has continued to "take more money out of circulation than it put in" right through the recent quickie depression.

Controversial Paradox

This controversial paradox is similar to that involving the whole theory of the "compensated economy." It has been argued that the Government should violently unbalance its budget so as to offset business cycles. Actually such liabilities as unemployment insurance would, in theory, do this unbalancing automatically. It has also been argued, however, that the Federal Government should find more stable revenue sources, the latter point being in direct contradition to the former.

Folks here are inclined to think the "clarification" of the law likely at the next session of Congress will take the usual form of expanding both the take and the payments. Among other changes on the slate is the inclusion of non-profit-making organizations in the compulsory savings features of the Act. The widespread popularity of old-age pensions, as indicated in the recent primaries and the victory of O'Daniel in Texas will probably mean bringing down the date on which old-age benefits are to be paid to earlier than now set, 1942, and increases in the Federal grants-in-aid to state pension systems, though the fact that these are now so handy for state political machines as in Ohio and Colorado to use in fighting elections, may make the Administration go slow in this direction.

Administrative expenses are running high. Of payments of about $750,000,000 to date for all purposes, administrative expense has been about $40,000,000 for the Federal Government and $50,000,000 for the states, or an overhead of a shade over 10 per cent.

General feeling here is that with the trend toward more liberal payments, the Social Security Act will gradually evolve into the same kind of fiscal engine as the pension acts and veterans' compensation payments which follow each war. The probable result, it is felt, of the agitation to revoke the fanciful plan of a $47,000,000,000 Old Age Reserve Fund in 1980, from which "interest" alone is to be used, will be either to liberalize benefits by using the "capital" of this imaginary fund, or else to use it indefinitely as at present to help finance a steady book-keeping deficit with a correspondingly shrunken need to resort to public financing. Abolition of the fund is not expected to result in reduction of the tax burden in any case unless it can be popularly shown that it contributes to smaller employment and the general lowering of the standard of living which is now being sold today to every nation in exchange for more bountiful dreams of green pastures in the future.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Officials to Resign

NEW YORK (AP)—Dean K. Worcester, Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange, and Robert L. Fisher, Exchange Secretary, are resigning their positions October 1, it is announced.

Mr. Worcester has been with the exchange since August, 1929, and has been Vice-President for the past three years. Exchange circles pointed out that prior to the election of the new full-time salaried President—William McC. Martin, Jr.—Mr. Worcester as Vice-President was in reality the chief administrative officer of the exchange. The exchange presidency had been an honorary post, bearing no salary.

Mr. Fisher has been with the exchange since September, 1933, and has been Secretary for the past three years.

ICC Truck Rate Ruling Is Held As Constructive

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering a general upward revision of motor carrier freight rates in New England and Central Western territory is hailed by the trucking industry in New England as a constructive step toward bringing order out of chaos.

The most important feature, it is held, will be the establishment of minimum rates, putting a "floor" under the rate structure and preventing cut-throat tactics, which have proved highly detrimental to the motor carrier industry and railroads alike.

Move Started In 1937

So far as New England territory is concerned, and this is considered in this proceeding to include the metropolitan New York and northern New Jersey areas, hearing started at Boston late in April before Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and William E. Lee and Examiner Paul Coyle. The move for establishment of minimum rates was inaugurated when more than 700 operators of motor lines in New England, metropolitan New York and the northern New Jersey area, met on Nov. 22, 1937, in Providence, R. I., and organized the New England Motor Rate Conference.

According to Ralph Cahouet, counsel for the New England Motor Rate Bureau, an organization which has stood strongly for the establishment of minimum rates, there are about 525 members of the bureau. A total of about 1500 truckers in the New England Motor Rate Conference will be affected by the new order. Mr. Cahouet says:

"The findings of the commission are precisely what counsel for the New England Motor Rate Bureau contended for. We consider this a complete victory on the principles for which we stood. The order is going to be the salvation of the industry. To be sure, it does not provide a perfect rate structure. There are bound to be inequalities, but as time goes on the rate structure will be developed and improved.

"Floor" Under Rates

"The benefit is not so much from the increase in the general rate level, which in this territory averages perhaps 1½ per cent, as from putting a "floor" under rates, effecting stabilization. It will also help the railroads which also have been involved in competitive rate cutting, resulting in a vicious circle."

Aside from the problem of attaining rate stabilization, another thing which has afflicted the motor trucking industry is the rise in labor costs. Truck owners in Connecticut and Massachusetts are demanding reduction in union wages. Mr. Cahouet says that the hourly wage rate of truck drivers and helpers has gone up 130 per cent from 1925 and is now 20 per cent higher than in the boom year of 1929.

Low Inventories Provide Basis For Motor Output, Says Roper

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reduced automobile inventories "provide a sound basis for increased production," Secretary Roper said.

He declared that industrial reports indicating a decrease of 60,000 in the number of automobiles on dealers' floors during July and a prospective decrease of 80,000 in August would bring the average number of cars on hand to less than four cars per dealer, the lowest inventory position since 1934.

"Meanwhile, the steady reduction of second hand stocks has been progressing at an accelerated rate," he added. Mr. Roper discussed the automobile situation in connection with a report on world automobile statistics just completed.

The report showed the number of registered motor vehicles in the world was at a new record high of 43,078,630 on January 1. More than 30,000,000 of these were in the United States.

The survey showed further that 81.7 per cent of all the registered motor vehicles in the world were American makes and that the average of American cars in foreign countries alone was 39.6 per cent.

Turning to another field of economics, Mr. Roper said he believed an export subsidy for American wheat could be arranged without conflict to the State Department's reciprocal trade agreement program.

The Commerce head said he did not know whether a subsidy would be paid but added that Commerce and Agriculture Department experts were in touch with each other on the problem of how to dispose of the huge American crop.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A pronounced shift in automobile buying toward the lower priced field—dominated by Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth—with Chevrolet also gaining an increased share, is emphasized by preliminary retail sales for July.

There was a sharp contra-seasonal expansion in sales of low priced cars last month, furthering a trend started two months earlier, with combined retail sales of Chevrolet, Ford and Plymouth representing close to 64 per cent of domestic new passenger car deliveries. This compares with 58 per cent for these lines during the 1937 model season. Their combined sales last month were off about 50 per cent from July, 1937, against a decline of 60 per cent or more for all other makes.

Among the three low-priced leaders, the largest expansion has been by Chevrolet, which thus far in the 1938 model season has accounted for about 25.5 per cent of domestic retail sales, against 22 per cent in the 1937 model season when its sales were handicapped by strike tie-ups. Ford's share has declined to about 19 per cent from 22 per cent the 1937 season. Plymouth has secured about 14.2 per cent against 13.7 per cent the 1937 season. In May and June, latest months for which complete Plymouth figures are available, Plymouth was securing around 16 per cent of total unit sales.

Heavy Production Of Dairy Products Expected This Fall

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts heavy production of dairy products and accumulation of large surpluses probably would prevent normal seasonal price rises this fall and winter.

Milk production per cow on August 1, the Bureau said, was the highest since 1929. Total production was said to have been 4 per cent above the record high of a year ago.

In contrast to the high rate of production, consumption of milk and cream in principal fluid milk markets in recent months was less than a year ago, the bureau said. It added that consumption probably would not increase until the buying power of city consumers increased.

Total production of principal manufactured dairy products in June was reported to have been 5 per cent larger than in the same month last year and 4 per cent above the previous high for the month.

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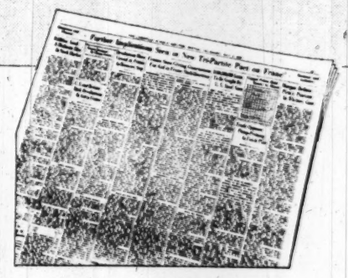

Financial news

The restraint and constructive comment of the financial page of The Christian Science Monitor have long been recognized by business executives generally. For men who follow international financial affairs, its viewpoint is especially valuable, and its coverage of important financial news excellent and reliable. Regular news features are listed at the left. Also, for busy people there are other features in the Monitor which well repay a regular subscription; the rate throughout the world is $12.00 a year; including the Weekly Magazine Section, a survey of world affairs.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Test Fight Seen On U. S. Import Of Mexican Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—A test fight over the right to import Mexican oil into this country looms with confirmation of reports that a small American company plans to bring its first shipload of Mexican oil to Houston, Texas, as quickly as possible.

The company, Eastern States Petroleum Co., confirming the reports of their intention, denied that the oil was expropriated from Standard Oil of New Jersey, Consolidated, or the smaller American firms whose Mexican properties were seized by the Goevrnment of that country last spring.

Investigation Under Way

A spokesman for Standard Oil said that company, chief American company affected, had been notified the oil was not from one of their fields. However, he said, an investigation was being made, and if Standard Oil should believe any oil from their expropriated properties is brought to this country, they will take legal steps to attach it.

The first vessel to carry Mexican oil to this country for domestic use since the expropriation was due to dock in Mexico Aug.17.

Richard B. Kahle, President of Eastern States, was formerly an official of Standard, and, in 1932, resigned from the Presidency of a Standard subsidiary, Colonial Beacon Oil Co.

The company heretofore has distributed oil products along the Atlantic seaboard and owned and operated a refinery at Houston, Texas, with an estimated daily capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 barrels. The company issued the following statement:

"The Eastern States Petroleum Co. confirms it has purchased a substantial quantity of non-expropriated Mexican crude oil for refining in the Houston, Texas, refinery, the contract covering an extensive period. The company states that the product will be marketed both in the export and in the domestic markets. Terms and conditions of the contract have not been revealed. The first vessel to lift a cargo under this contract, namely the S. S. R. W. Mc Ilvain, is arriving in Mexico today, Aug. 17."

Mr. Kahle was not available for questioning.

The Standard Oil spokesman said his company might issue a statement when it receives a more detailed report.

Threatened Action

Previously, the affected oil companies had repeatedly said they intended to bring legal action to attach any expropriated oil which came within the jurisdiction of United States courts.

The oil to be delivered at Houston will be the first imported from Mexico since the Mexican expropriation for home use. Previously, another American, W. R. Davis, was reported to have purchased a substantial amount of Mexican oil, some of which was said to have been in American ports temporarily under re-export bond and hence not subject to American courts.

The expropriation of the American oil properties—together with those of English controlled companies—followed a labor law controversy in the Mexican courts. Subsequently, the Mexican expropriation policy has been the subject of diplomatic interchange between the United States and Mexican Governments—an exchange still uncompleted. The American companies ask for return of the properties or immediate full cash payment of their worth.

Financial Briefs

Approximately 50,000,000 aluminum cooking utensils are made in the United States annually, according to reports from manufacturers.

Equitable Securities Corp. has issued the August issue of its "Southern Financial Review."

More than $1,600,000,000 are spent annually in the United States for furniture and household appliances, according to a recent trade survey, indicating that the average American family spends approximately $45 a year furnishing a home.

Over-all cost of motors and control for 440-volt electric power service in the great majority of small and medium size plants is less than for other common lower and higher voltages, reports an article in the current issue of the Electric Journal. "This voltage is now so common," continues the article, "that it is a standard for many electrical manufacturers, making apparatus for this voltage available at lower cost and on quicker delivery."

Approximately 32 per cent of the loans made to railroads by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to June 1, 1938, have been repaid by the carriers.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					Net
September	.63¼	.64¼	.62⅞	.63⅜	+.00⅛
December	.65¾	.66¼	.65⅛	.65⅞	+.00⅛
May	.68	.68⅛	.67⅝	.68⅜	+.00⅛
Corn					
September	.51¼	.51½	.51¼	.52	—.00⅛
December	.48⅛	.49⅜	.48⅛	.48⅝	+.00⅛
May	.51	.52	.51	.51⅛	+.00⅛
Oats					
September	.22⅞	.23⅛	.22⅞	.22⅞	.....
December	.23⅜	.23⅞	.23⅜	.23⅜	—.00⅛
Rye					
September	.42⅛	.42½	.42⅛	.42¼	+.00⅛
December	.43¼	.43⅝	.43	.43	.....

Sugar Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
					Net
N Y Sept No 3	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.77	..
Wld Sept No 4	.97	.97½	.95	.97½	..
Wld Mar No 4	1.03½	1.03½	1.02	1.02½	—.01½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
					Net
Dec (new)	11.36	11.36	11.31	11.31	—.04

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3¼	3¼
100	Agfa-Ansco	36	36	36
100	Air 9ssoc (½pf)	9½	9½	9½
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	57½	57½	57½
450	Alum Co Am	110¼	109	109½
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	106	105¾	106
150	Alum Ltd	122	120	120
100	Alum Ltd pf (6)	104½	103½	103½
900	Am Airlines	14¾	14¼	14¼
200	Am Box Board	9⅝	9¼	9¼
100	Am Cit P&LA (1½)	29¼	28½	28½
100	Am Cit P&LB	3½	3½	3½
500	Am Cyan B (.60)	22½	22⅛	22⅛
800	Am Gas&El (1.40)	27¼	27	27¼
200	Am Gen	5	5	5⅛
200	Am Light&T (.90e)	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
100	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
25	Am Mfg	17	17	17
500	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
500	Am Republics (.10e)	11¼	11	11
100	Am Superpow	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Arcturi Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Ark Nat Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3½	3½
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	8	8	8
1500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4½	4½	4½
400	Asso G&El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Atl Cst Fish	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Avery & S war	2	2	2
700	Aviation & Tran	2½	2½	2½
20	Axton-Fis A	31	31	31
100	Babcock & Wil	25	25	25
300	Baldwin Loco war	4¼	4	4⅛
500	Bath Iron Wks	7½	7½	7½
200	Bell Ajrc	12¼	12	12
100	Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	113½	113½	113½
200	Bellanca Airc	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
600	Berk & Gay Furn	4	3⅞	3⅞
300	Birdsbor S Fdy	7¼	6¾	7¼
200	Bliss (E W)	10¾	10½	10¾
100	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Bown-Bilt H 2 pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
100	Bright Star El B	¼	¼	¼
100	Brill A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Brown F&W	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Brown-F Dist	3	3	3
200	Brown Rubber	4¾	4½	4⅝
200	Bruce Co B	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
1400	Carrier Corp	23⅞	23⅜	23
100	Catalin Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	87	87	87
100	Cen St E cv pf n	5	5	5
100	Chamblss W St (.80)	7	7	7
25	Childs pf	47	47	47
100	Cities Service	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Cit Svc pf	39¾	39½	39¾
50	Cit Svc P&L $6 pf	48½	48½	48½
200	Claude Neon Lts	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	36	36	36
200	Colo Fuel & I war	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
600	Colum O&G	3	3	3
50	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
2000	Comm Coppermin	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Cons Mng & S (1e)	59¾	59	59
200	Cons Ret Strs	4	4	4
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Copper Range	6	6	6
1200	Cosden Petro	1½	1½	1½
100	Cosden Petro pf	8½	8½	8½
200	Crocker-Wh El M	5⅞	5¾	5¾
200	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	CrowleyMilner (.15e)	4	4	4
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Crystal Oil R pf	24	24	24
100	Cuban Tel Ext E 6s'61 B	30	30	30
600	Divco Twin Trk	3¼	3¼	3¼
13000	Draper Corp (4¼e)	61	60	60
10	Driver-Har pf (7)	107	107	107
200	Duval Tex Sul	8	8	8
300	Eagle Pich Ld	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
300	East G&A pf	21	21	21⅛
25000	East G&F pf	15¼	15	15
17500	East G&F prpf (4½)	40	38	39
200	Edis Br Strs (.15)	15	15	15
1700	El Bond & Sh	7¼	7	7
100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	55½	55½	55½
50	Emp G&F 7% pf	49½	49½	49½
25	Emp G&F 6% pf	48	48	48
2100	Equity Corp	¾	¾	¾
120	Esquire-Cor (1.20a)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
100	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5	5	5
100	Fajo Bus Mach	19	19	19
100	Fidelio Brew	¼	¼	¼
20	Fire As Phil	56	56	56
200	Fisk Rub	6¾	6½	6½
250	Ia P&L $7 pf	48	47⅞	48
300	Fonda, Johns & O (1)	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Froedt G&M (¼e)	17	16⅞	17
25	Fuller (GA)	16	16	16
20	Gamewell pf (6)	80	80	80
100	Gen Alloys	2	2	2
100	Gen Ir pf (.35e)	13	13	13
500	Gen Invest war	3-64	3-64	3-64
200	Gen Tel	11⅞	11¾	11¾
25	Georg Pow $6 pf	74	74	74
100	Gilbert (AC)	5½	5½	5½
100	Godchaux Sug	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
800	Grand Nat Films	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Groc Str Prod	2⅞	2½	2⅞
3600	Grumman Airc E	11¾	11⅛	11¼
100	Hazeltine (3)	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
100	Hecla Min (.15e)	9	9	9
100	Heller pf ww(1¾)	20	20	20
900	Holling Gold (.06a)	14½	14½	14½
400	Humble Oil (1⅜e)	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞
100	Huyler's Del	¾	¾	¾
300	Hydro El Sec (.20e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Hygrade Fd	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
200	Ins Co N Am (2a)	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞
100	Int Hyd-El pf	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Inter S Raz B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
400	Jacobs (F L)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
200	Jones & Lau Stl	31	31	31
300	Kennedy's	5½	5¼	5½
100	Kingston Prod	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Koppers Co pf (6)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Lake Shore M	52½	52½	52½
100	Le Tourneau (1)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
200	Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
1900	Lehigh C & N	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
700	Leonard Oil Dev	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Lion Oil	24	23⅝	23⅝
50	Locke Stl Ch	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1500	Lockheed Airc	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
40	Lone Star Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Long Is Ltg	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Long Is L pf B	24½	23⅝	23⅝
100	Long Is L & P	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Marion St Shov	5¼	5¼	5⅜
100	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
700	McWill Dredg	20½	20½	20½
200	Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Michigan G & O	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Michigan Sug	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
600	Molybdenum	6⅜	6¼	6¼
95	Monarch M Tool	17	17	17
200	Monogram Pict	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Mount City Cop	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Nat Auto Fib	9¼	9¼	9¼
500	Nat Bellas Hess	11	¾	¾
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	12	12	12
700	Nat Rub Mch	5	4¾	5
5000	Nat Service		⅛	⅛
50	Nat Stl Car (1½e)	64	64	64
1100	Nat Sug Ref (1¼e)	11¾	11½	11½
100	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Nat Un Rad	1	1	1
100	N H Clock	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
6400	N J Z (1½e)	64	64	64
600	Niag Hud Pow	7⅝	7½	7⅝
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Nor Sta Pw A	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Okla Nat Gas	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
200	Okla Nat Gas pf	34¼	34	34¼
75	OklaNatGas cvpf(6)	97	69	97
400	Oldetyme Dist	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	Pac Lighting pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
100	Pac Pub Svc	7	7	7
100	Pan-Am Air (⅜e)	15	15	15
200	Pantepec Oil	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Pennroad (1⅛e)	2⅛	2	2
200	Penn Traffic (.22½e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84⅜	84¾	84¾
100	Pa Wat&Pow (4½e)	67	67	67
25	Pepperell	72½	72½	72½
300	Pharis T&R (.30e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Phoenix Sec	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Pitts Forg	8	7⅞	8
200	Pitts Pl Gl (1⅛e)	98	98	98
300	Potrero Sugar	½	½	½
100	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
10	Quaker Oats pf (6)	149	149	149
1000	Richmond Rad	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
200	Segal Lock&H	¾	¾	¾
100	Selected Indus	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
50	Select Ind cv	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Sentry C cv	¾	¾	¾
150	Sher-Wms (2e)	106	105	105
300	Simmons Har&Pt	2	2	2
100	Simplicity Pat	4	4	4
10	Sing Mfg (6a)	239	239	239
100	Soss Mfg	5	5	5
100	StandCap&S(1.60)	17½	17½	17½
100	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½

Boston Stocks

Aug. 18, 1938

Div. in $	Stock	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	87	87	87	87¾
8.00	Bos Edison	131¼	131¼	131½	131½
	Bos & Me pr pf	10½	10½	10½	10½
.64b	Bos Fers Prop	12	11¾	12	11¾
3.75a	Bs Gas&F pf	14½	14½	14½	15½
	Bs M &R 1st pf	30	29¾	30	30
2.50	Pi Nat Stores	33	33	33	32
.60	Loew's Boston	12	12	12	11
2.00a	Mergenthaler	24½	24½	24½	25
.50a	Narr Rac A	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
0.25a	N E Tel & Tel	104½	104½	104½	104¾
.60b	Shawmut Asso	10¼	10	10¼	9¾
3.10d	Torrington	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	77	76½	77	77
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	41	41	41	40¾

a Paid in 1937, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937; includes $2 per share paid prior to 3-for- split-up.

PWA Allots More Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—PWA allotted $3,376,356 more for 40 additional non-federal construction projects having an estimated cost of 17,696,548. Included were grants of $3,193,194 and loans of $183,000. The list included projects for improvements to the municipal power plants at Neodesha, Kansas, having an estimated cost of $188,330; at Ottawa, Kansas, with an estimated cost of $454,800; at Hayne, La., with a cost of $85,000, and St. John, Kansas, with estimated cost of $90,000.

Australia Hit By Sharp Drop In Wool Values

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The sharp fall in the value of wool exports during the wool-selling season ended June 30 is causing concern as to the likely effects on the national economy, and experts hesitate to prophecy what trend selling operations will take during the new selling season, due to begin early in September.

Receipts for the 12 months ended June 30 amounted to £43,515,769, compared with £60,175,497 in the previous season, a fall of £16,659,728 or 27 per cent. The turnover was 2,760,759 bales, compared with 2,899,144 in the 1936-7 season, representing a decline of 4.8 per cent. The average price for greasy and scoured wool was 12.7d a pound last season, and 16.7d in the previous season. These figures speak for themselves.

Buying Slows Down

The fall in the total value of the year's clip was due not only to the decline in prices, but also to substantial reductions in the quantities purchased by the United States, Belgium, and Japan. American buying fell from 255,809 bales to 14,341, and the value from £6,766,616 to £337,018. Belgium bought 284,017 bales, compared with 387,867, the values being £4,359,311 and £7,344,657, respectively. Japan's purchases dwindled from a value of £7,466,544 to £4,013,171.

British countries bought 76,883 more bales of greasy wool last season than they did in 1936-37, but the value was down £2,164,425.

Uncertainty regarding the outlook is causing anxiety, and the effect of a smaller return on Australian funds, needed in London to meet oversea debt services and other commitments, is being closely studied.

Values Outlook Uncertain

The President of the New South Wales Graziers' Association, Mr. John F. Holloway, said that it was impossible to forecast next season's wool values. "Various causes contributed to the lower prices last season," he said. "Among these were the trade recession in the United States, the comparative absence of Japan from Australian markets, the political state of France, and barriers to trade generally. It is impossible at this stage to say just how much wool Japan will buy next season under the newly-concluded trade agreement. It has been suggested that trade conditions generally are improving in the United States and if that improvement continues, Australia can hope for some benefit in its wool market."

Opinions still differ remarkably on how, and to what extent, the so-called "substitutes" will affect wool prices, but there is evidence that uncertainty of the effects is growing in Australia.

Engineering Awards Are Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended Tuesday were slightly above the comparable total last year, although substantially below the high level a week ago, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Awards totaled $44,479,000, compared with $76,431,000 the week before and $43,341,000 in the 1937 period.

Construction for the year to date totaled $1,656,628,000 against $1,638,159,000 last year, a gain of 1.1 per cent.

Public construction topped the week by 53 per cent. Private awards, however, were 59 per cent below the comparable 1937 total.

Values of awards compared as follows.

	Latest Week	1937 Week
Private	$8,117,000	$19,682,000
State and mun.	28,775,000	21,432,000
Federal	7,587,000	2,347,000

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Ala Pow 5s'46	97½	97½	97½
25	Ala Pow 5s'56	88½	88½	88½
10	Ala Pow 4½s'67	82¼	82	82
25	Am G/E 5s 2028	109	109	109
18	Am P&L 6s 2016	87	86½	86½
2	Am Rad 4½s'47	104	104	104
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Ark P&L 5s'58	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	As Elec 4½s'53	42½	42½	42½
1	As G&E 5½s '38 IC	95½	95½	95½
4	As G&E 5s'50	31½	31	31½
10	As G&E 5s'68	30½	30	30
1	As G&E 4½s'49C	27½	27½	27½
1	As T/T 5½s'55A	74½	74½	74½
6	Atlan City El 3½s'64	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s'55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Baldw L 6s'50	81	81	81
8	Bell T Can 5s'55 A	113¼	113½	113¼
7	Beth El 4½s'68	88¼	88	88¼
11	Can Nor P 5s'53	104	103¾	104
2	Can Pac 6s'42	104	104	104
1	Cen Ill P S 5s'56 E	104	104	104
1	Cen Ill P S 5s'66 G	103½	102¾	102¾
1	Cen Ill PS 4½s'81 H	94½	94½	94½
11	Cen Ill PS 4½s'67 F	98	98	98
9	Cen P&L 5s'56	94¾	94¼	94¼
1	Cen Pow 5s'57 D	82¾	82½	82½
2	Cen St El 5½s'54	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	Cen St El 5s'48	33¾	33½	33½
1	Cen St P&L 5½s'53	53½	53½	53½
3	Chi Dist E 6s'61 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Chi Ry cod 5s '27	44½	44½	44½
13	Cities Ser 5s'58	63¾	63½	63½
32	Cities Ser 5s'50	64¾	64¼	64¼
5	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101½	101½	101½
13	Cit SP&L 5½s'49	83¾	83¼	83¾
39	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	68¾	67½	68
5	Commun P&L 5s'57	75	75	75
4	Comm PubSvc5s'60 A	100½	100½	100½
2	Con G Balt 4½s'54	123½	123	123
6	Con Gas Ut 6s'43 st	61	60¾	60¾
3	Cons G&E 5s '58 A	80	79½	80
1	Del El Pow 5½s'59	103½	103½	103½
2	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104¼	104¼	104¼
13	Det Int Br 6½s'52	5½	5	5
2	Det Int Br 7s '52 ct	1	1	1
3	Det Int Br 8½s '52 ct	5	5	5
10	East G&F 4s '56 A	75¾	75½	75½
5	El Paso El 5s '50 A	104	104	104
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	72¾	72½	72½
11	Empire Die E 5s '52	98¾	95½	95½
1	Emp G&F 6½s '42	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Fed Water 5½s '54	76	76	76
6	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103½	103¾	103¾
11	Fla P&L 5s '54	93	92¾	93
1	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	85¾	85¾	85¾
5	Garr E&G 5s '44 st	95½	95	95½
8	Gatin P 5s '56	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	78¼	78¼	78¼
35	Geo Pow 5s '67	91½	90¾	91¾
6	Geo P&L 5s '78	57	56¼	56¼
10	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	72½	72¼	72½
7	Grand Trunk 4s '50	88½	88¼	88¼
2	Hall Pr 8s '47 A st	95½	95	95½
22	Hous Gulf G 6s '43	104	102¾	104
1	Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	65	65	65
17	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	93	92½	92½
22	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	100¼	100	100
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54B	96	96	96
1	Ind & Mich 5s '58	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ind El 6s '47	94½	94½	94½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	85½	85½	85½
5	Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	107½	107½	107½
2	Ind Svc 5s '50	53¼	53	53
11	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	50¼	50	50
1	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	55¼	55¼	55¼
1	Int P Sec 7s '52 F	53	53	53
3	Int P Sec6½s'55C	50	50	50
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	36¼	35¼	36¼
5	Inters Pow 5s '57	56	55½	55½
2	InterstP Svc 5s '56D	80¼	79½	80¼
1	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	73	73	73
4	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
14	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Jer Cen P&L 5s '47 B	105	105	105
8	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	101½	101½	101½
1	Ky Util 6½s '48 D	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Ky Util 5s '69 I	82¼	82¼	82¼
2	Ky Util 5s '61 H	83	82¾	83
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Lex Util 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
2	Lib McN&L 5s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	105	105	105
1	Mengel Co 4½s'47	92	92	92
1	Midland Val 5s '43	63½	63½	63½
8	Minn P&L 4½s'78	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84	84	84
2	Miss Pow 5s '55	80	80	80
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	108	107¾	107¾
6	MoPubSvc 5s '60	72¾	71¾	72¾
3	Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	90½	89½	90½
6	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	80¼	80¼	80¼
1	Nevada Cal E 5s'56	83	83	83
3	New Amst Gas 5s'48	118	118	118
2	NEng G&E 5s '50	54	54	54
2	N Eng G&E 5s 48	54	54	54
1	N Eng G&E 5s 47	57	57	57
2	N Eng Pow 5s 48	88	88	88
5	N Orl PS 6s 49 A	82	80¾	80¾
9	N Orl PS 5s 42 st	93	92½	93
15	NY St E&G 4½s'80	95¼	94¾	94¾
1	Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	87	87	87
1	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	99½	99½	99½
1	Nor West P S 5s 57	95	95	95
2	Ogden Gas 5s 48	107	107	107
7	Ohio Pow 5s 52 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
9	Okla Nat Gas 5s'46	88¾	88½	88¾
15	Okla Nat Gas 4½s'51A	104	104	104
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	74½	74	74
4	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	90	88½	90
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	92	92	92
1	Pen Wat P 5½s'40	103½	103¼	103½
10	Peo Gas L & C 4s '61 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
1	Pitts Steel 6s'48	84½	84½	84½
1	Portland G&C 5s'40	64¼	64¼	64¼
1	Potomc Ed 4½s'61 F	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Pub Sv N Ill 5s'56	110	110	110
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 F	103	103	103
5	Pub S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103½	103¼	103½
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60 I	105	105	105
10	PugSd P&L 5½s'49	77	77	77
13	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	71

Automatic Wage Regulation Succeeds in British Steel

British-United States Labor Contrasts
Third of Six Articles

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and an Authority on American Labor Relations, Who Is Studying the Labor Situation in Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 18—In the avoidance of strikes over wages in the British iron and steel industry for more than half a century, a large contributing factor has been a sliding scale of wage readjustments, which raises or lowers wages in accord with the advance or decline of iron and steel prices.

The industry has thus been protected from interruption by what is the most common cause of American strikes. Ordinarily, strikes occur in the United States most frequently on a rising market. Wages then are apt to lag behind, and workers feel they are not obtaining their share of increasing profits.

In contrast whenever the iron and steel trade of Great Britain is active, with prices rising and profits mounting, the workers in the steel mills know that they are going to get their wages raised automatically.

If prosperity keeps climbing, they may draw a boost in pay every few months, for the sliding scales vary bi-monthly or quarterly.

Works Both Ways

On the other hand, when prices slump, it is the other way around, for then wages drop in the same fashion.

Going up or down, wages face a lag. During a rise of prices, as it takes two or three months for wages to be figured again, workers sometimes become impatient at not participating in the new profits more quickly.

However, such delay is offset in a falling market, because wages then incline to stay up, giving the employees whatever advantage goes with the lag.

In either case the feeling of injustice, warranted or unmerited as it may be, that so often goes with the unregulated wage, is minimized. When pay is mechanized, personalities and animosities are reduced.

Iron and steel make one of the principal industries of Great Britain, employing more than 250,000 men.

Endorsement is given the sliding scale system by companies in the industry, their organized associations, and trade unions.

Haggling Over Pay Avoided

Recently in analyzing the success of iron and steel in conducting its labor affairs, a distinguished trade union leader in the industry pointed to the sliding scale as one of the means of escaping friction.

This method, he noted, had superseded the old practice of haggling over claims for general wage advances or reductions, according to trade conditions, with the possibility of disagreement and discord.

The long-established system of general wage regulation by reference to prices, he concluded, has admirably served its purpose and in later years has been much extended in the industry.

If the wage question is taken out, the biggest subject of dispute is removed, runs the parallel comment on the side of management.

Lack of a system to govern wages is recognized among the employers as meaning the possibility of constant conflict. When prices are up, the organized workers will attack to demand more money. When trade is bad, employers will attack to cut down wages. One group will say "We can't afford to pay more," the other, "We must have more."

Any system that can avoid this seesaw of conducting industry, according to the consensus among the iron and steel employers, is an indispensable benefit.

Whatever gain to the peace of industry has been possible through this expedient in Britain is possible in any other country, it is felt in the iron and steel trade, granting good will on both sides.

Despite, however, the proximity of this example, the iron and steel industry remains the major exponent here of a simple method of regulating wages by prices. The coal industry has a modified and complicated procedure of the same character.

The method of establishing the selling price which regulates wages is to take it from the books of representative companies.

Independent accountants are engaged to make the findings. The cost of their service is paid jointly by the employers' and the workers' organizations.

As a single company might not be typical, it is usual to extend the audit to a number of agreed companies.

In so extensive an industry as iron and steel, it is not possible to set all wages according to the selling price of a single product.

Unions Approve Method

Each section of the industry takes its own commodity, such as pig iron, heavy steel, sheet steel, steel bars, etc.

The net realized selling price for the period decides the percentage of variation, up or down, on an agreed standard.

An increase in the net selling price amounting to $5, for instance, would mean an advance in the worker's basic wage, say in the steel mills, of about 10 per cent.

Likewise a decrease of $5 would bring a corresponding cut in pay of the same amount.

The stability in the industry which this mechanical wage system has helped to foster is appreciated by trade unions as well as employers. The importance of a prosperous iron and steel industry is recognized on both sides. Both feel they have in the wage system an aid to the well-being of their industry.

Generals Retired By War Secretary Under British Plan

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP) — Leslie Hore-Belisha, British War Secretary, put 13 Generals on the retired list yesterday, in a shakeup designed to jolt the British Army into equality with the marching men of Europe's Dictators.

The most widespread changes in the High Command since the World War were announced in the Army Gazette, as the newest step in the Secretary's determined plan to inject power into the nation's compact land forces.

Placed on the retired list because of age were three Generals, four Lieutenant Generals, and six Major Generals. The move was a consequence of the Secretary's announcement July 28 of a lower retirement age for all ranks above that of Major.

Under the new terms, retiring age for Generals and Lieutenant Generals was reduced from 67 to 60; and for Major Generals, from 62 to 57. The order follows upon the promotion of 2,000 younger officers Aug. 6.

Flying Fräulein Heads for U. S. To Soar in Sailplane

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (AP)—One of Germany's flying fräuleins, Hanha Reitsch, sailed aboard the liner Bremen today with her sailplane Habicht (Hawk) to give demonstrations at the Cleveland, Ohio, air races Sept. 3-5.

Fräulein Reitsch, who bears the rank of captain, has won many honors in European glider competitions. She was praised by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh last year when he watched her demonstrate a helicopter in Berlin.

With her sailed Emil Kropf, chief pilot of the Standard Oil Company in Germany, with his Fieseler stunting plane Storch.

Count Otto Heinrich von Hagenburg, prize-winner in Paris and Zurich, Switzerland, air meets, is sailing on the liner Hansa with a Bücker-Jungmeister machine, also to give stunt flying exhibitions at Cleveland.

Oregon Inspection Curbs Auto Crashes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A sharp decrease in the number of automobiles involved in accidents and the number of persons injured for the first six months of 1938, in comparison with a similar period in 1937, has been recored by Portland traffic officials. They declare the motor-vehicle inspection station is a major reason for this drop.

There were 8,303 cars involved in accidents during the first six months of 1937 as compared with 7,141 the same period this year, a decrease of 1,162. In the first six months of 1937, there were 1,128 persons injured, as compared with 999 for the same period in 1938, or a decrease of 129. Twenty-seven persons were killed a year ago as against 24 the same period in 1938.

A total of 49 per cent of the 129,000 motor vehicles presented for inspection the first six months this year received the seal of approval without necessity of mechanical adjustments. This is an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year.

Faulty headlights caused rejection of 40 per cent while 21 per cent were stopped because of defective brakes. Steering mechanism defects were found in 6 per cent or in over 4,000 automobiles. Five per cent were without proper taillights and 11 per cent without adequate stop lights.

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SCARSDALE—On secluded plot near station; attractive home with library, oil burner, six bedrooms, three baths; $160 monthly. NASH and BOGART, 26 East Parkway. Telephone 930.

SUFFIELD, CONN.—Beautiful 12-room residence in charming village between Hartford and Springfield; 9 acres, garden, brook; antiques; low taxes. Write Ethel Cosman, Suffield, Conn.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MAN around 40 to book orders for us in this locality; year round job, with good commission; experience unnecessary. Inquire BURR NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 86th, 135 WEST, THOMAS
Residential Club for Women
Exceptional opportunity for business girl or student seeking refined, modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, seasonable. CO. 5-8750.

N. Y. C., 256 West 98th St. (Apt. 5-E)—Light, sunny, attractive rooms (two baths); reasonable; near church. RIverside 9-1189.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES REPRESENTATIVE available for local and territorial representation, 20 years' industrial and financial sales experience. Write Box X-58, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Companion, wide experience in traveling; former school teacher, librarian. Mrs. Grube, 90 Troup St. Main 590-W.

SOLOIST AND ORGANIST WANTED

KINGSTON, N. Y.—Position open for soloist and organist; soloist, $3 per Sunday, one Sunday service; organist, $20 monthly, including Wednesday evening meetings; must be members of The Mother Church or a branch church. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 161 Fair St., Kingston, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

MADISON, CONN., SOUTHERN FARMS

IDEAL vacation spot; genuine hospitality; excellent food; swimming, all sports; weekly rates, $20-$28; 17-acre estate. Tel. 267.

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Rumson; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

SKY LINE FARM
In Vermont Hills, three minutes from large village; large, comfortable rooms; excellent food; beautiful, accessible, clean, modern, restful; $12.50 to $15 per week.
H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE SONG RECITAL, August 26, 8:30 P. M. ROBERT MALONE, 1100 Carnegie Hall, N.Y.C. SINGERS WANTED, Choral Society.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pleasant large room, overlooks park; use of kitchen for breakfast. 3426 16th St. N. W., Apt. 604. Col. 7230.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prizes for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Card Sensation! Big profits selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-89, Mass.

LATEST Christmas Card Idea. Slow 21-card, $1 Embos-O Assortment with sender's signature in raised gold. Profit 50c. Other lovely assortment; name-imprinted cards, 50 for $1; bring extra profits. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 827 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

OLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass

REAL ESTATE

ROBERT GRAY—Property Management, Appraiser, member Realty Board, Society Residential Appraisers, Senior Grade. 385 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. CO. 6847.

FOR RENT—"Stepping Stones"—FOR SALE 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms furnished; 3 lots, ocean and blvd. frontage; Laguna Beach, Calif. Address owner, 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. TE 7732.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LARGE manufacturer popular priced lingerie requires distributors; sell direct from machine to wearer; build your own future; small deposit for samples; liberal commissions. ESTILO, 1265 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings, appraisals. ROSNER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8849.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3031 Sedgwick St., Apt. 303—Three rooms, kitchen, bath (double sitting room); beautifully furnished; $120, will sell.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet, unfurnished, 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; $77.50 monthly. 2000 Connecticut, near California. DEcatur 3492.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HYDE PARK, N. Y.—Country home for children year around; mother's care. MRS. IDA E. EGBERTSON, Phone 22.

CARPENTERS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Wood-working and interior alterations, store and office fixtures, latest design in cabinet book-cases and solid wood wall panelling; all kinds of wood novelties. M. H. SUNDBORG, 1257 Rogers Avenue, Mansfield 6-5387

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
472 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1000

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

FINE FOODS at RIGHT PRICES
BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH
F. W. Behrens, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
FINAL CLEARANCE of
Women's White Shoes
$2.09
Values to $6.75
Shoe Department Downstairs

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers,
Telephone Old Greenwich 7-1822
Hours 9 to 11 a. m., Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
222 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0736

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We clean anything from Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1206—1201

CROQUET SETS
In Portable Stands, Carrying Mallets, Wickets and Balls,
$2.50 to $8.00
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

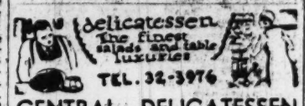
HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

FRUIT NUT COOKIES
25c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

ABERLE Trezur
Pirouette Crepe
PROPORTIONED HOSIERY
All way Stretch—All Spring Colors
$1 a pair
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Close Phone 2258

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN (Continued)

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Expert Rug Shampooing
Domestic and Oriental
415 West Main Phone 364

GULF Gulf Gasoline
Gulf Motor Oils
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Ph. 531

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.—4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3136

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street at the Taft

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
150 WALL STREET NORWALK

PHONE WORKS 966
OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages
9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN.

THE HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
32 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 957
(Up one flight)

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVICE OIL COMPANY
432 Fairfield Ave., Stamford, Conn.
DELCO OIL BURNERS
Conditionairs—Oil Furnaces
FUEL OILS
Domestic—Industrial
Telephone 4-6121—24-Hour Service

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CARROLL & McAULIFFE, Inc.
FOOD MARKET
Tel. 3-2146 335 HOPE STREET
GLENBROOK, CONN.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 4-4100

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Shop at
Grand Central Market
37 ATLANTIC STREET
For high class Groceries, Prime Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 4-6216

SERVICE
COURTESY
CONVENIENCE
in a C. O. Miller Charge Account
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
14 Bank St. Phone 3-3141

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 ATLANTIC STREET

FUEL OILS
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Bldg., Tel. Stam. 3-2188

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3-0349

THE COMMUNITY PRESS
Desk and Wall Calendars, Sales Stimulators, Mimeographing, Printing
TOMS ROAD, STAMFORD, CONN.
Delivery within radius of 10 miles

WALLINGFORD

Quality Goods
at
CAHILL'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Visit our
Silk Hosiery Department
Just now we are offering a special lot of Women's Full Fashioned Silk Hose in the well-known Flex quality, (slightly irregulars) at 79c pair. Extra size 89c pair—regular $1.25 quality.
Now Is the Time to Buy
BLANKETS
Warm, Wool Coverings at
BARGAIN PRICES
The Miller & Peck Co.
FUR FASHIONS
for Fall and Winter
AT SUMMER PRICES
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 EAST MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

WEST GOSHEN

Telephone: Torrington 9598 Route 4
Bunker Hill Shops
ANTIQUES
GIFTS PEASANT SHOP TOYS
WEST GOSHEN CONNECTICUT

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Plaza 1625
Hours 9 to 5 daily; Sat. 9 to 1
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
BECKETT'S BEAUTY SHOP
2209 N. Calvert St. Phone Ches. 7221
Croquignole Permanent $3.50
Vapor Marcel (Machineless Permanent) $5.50
Open Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings by Appointment

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by the greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Solos. We carry a complete stock and you're welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
127 North Charles St. Plaza 3733

CALVERT 2080—1081
MACE PRODUCE CO.
FRUITS, VEGETABLES, EGGS
Seafoods in Season
LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
20 MARKET PLACE *We Deliver*
Please mention the Monitor
Phone Calvert 5-21 We Deliver

E. A. SCHAFER
G. W. SCHAFER JR.
Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork
537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Purchase Prime Payrolls
You can buy the things you need now at a saving.
WHITNEY'S
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Crestians in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK

AUBURN

FRED R. DRAKE Inc.
Distributors
SUNOCO
AUBURN NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE SALE
ends Aug. 23
Fall Fashions on Display
CLEARANCE
Final, definite clearance prices have been placed on all summer merchandise. If your vacation is in August this is a great opportunity to get smart new, summer resort clothes at little cost

at McLEAN'S
CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter, Cottage Cheese, Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD Tel 4545
BIRDS EYE
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
POND FIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
GOLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware
WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
HOTEL STATLER 260 DELAWARE AVE. 304 MAIN ST.
JOHN PUEHN
537 Parkridge Avenue
MEATS—POULTRY—FISH
Choice Hams Our Specialty
We Deliver *University 8480*

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St Buffalo, Kenmore
LI. 7618 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People
DIXON & ADAMS
Tires and Batteries
Gasoline—Oils—Greasing
Auto- eaters
Paints, and Acc. sories
1152 MICHIGAN AVE. GR. 9345

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wodskind Ga. 5418

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Ets Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND—HOMER

PHONE 32 FOR
'blue coal'
Weyerhauser 4 square lumber
Chi-Namel Paint
MAXSON & STARIN

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130
FUEL OILS
KEROSENE
PAUL'S SERVICE
19 N. McNab Ave. Phone 4055

ITHACA

The NEW
"Governor's Lady"
by GORHAM
A Sterling pattern of weight, dignity and charm.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.

NEW 1938
FRIGIDAIRES at
$119.50 *up*
ROTHSCHILD'S
Ithaca, N. Y.

Atwaters
Grocers
111 E. State Street
Ph. 2761

JAMESTOWN

LUGGAGE
To Take Back to School
A Fine Selection at Moderate Prices
Lockwood's

August Clearance
Now Going On
Reduced Prices in All Departments
"Where Good House Furnishings Are Not Expensive"
Field & Wright Company
100-108 North Main Street

EMIL JONES
Friendly Service
Mobilubrication
Firestone Tires
Washing Polishing
SOCONY
MAIN STREET AT SIXTH Phone 74-925

DOLLAR DAY
Saturday at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

DOLLAR DAY
Saturday, August 20th
NELSON'S
of JAMESTOWN
106-110 East Second Street

KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 3694

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

INSURANCE
Fire and Auto and Other Forms
GEORGE L. ROSS
93 Merrick Rd., Baldwin, N. Y.
Phone: Baldwin 1643

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN
(Continued)

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

RENT A MAYTAG WASHER
Cheaper than wet wash! Wash all your clothes including blankets, curtains, bath mats and small rugs with absolute safety. Keep this famous washer in your home all week for only $1.00.
We deliver and give instructions
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1492

FLUSHING
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743 Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ADVANCE FUR SALE
25%-40% Savings
Blachas & Mellides
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Phone Ind. 3-5235

FROCKS COATS HATS ACCESSORIES
GIFTS LAMPS FURNITURE GLASSWARE
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Closed Evenings Until Labor Day

FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

FOREST HILLS
FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage - Greasing - Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

THE FOREST HILLS STORE
SPRING-AIR
America's Finest Mattress
and We Rebuild Your Old Mattress and Box Springs
107-54 Queens Blvd. at Continental Bou. 8-1188

Mary Lea's Tea Garden
15 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-6564
Chinese and American Cooking
Luncheon 40c Dinner 65c Supper a la Carte
11-2 p. m. 5-9 p. m. 10-1 a. m.
Sunday Family Dinners 75c—11-9 p. m.
Club Luncheon Accommodations
No Liquor Served

FREEPORT
Hirbrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2820
25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
LOUIS B. YOUNG'S
Delicatessen
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Inquire About Our Birds Eye offer given each Saturday
68 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Freeport 4549

BRAKE SERVICE
SINCLAIR
SERVICE STATION
Harrigan & Bonniwell, Prop.
Grove St., cor. Merrick Rd., Freeport

Pitterman's Market
131 So. Main St. Ph. Freeport 1946
We Carry
PRATT'S
FRESH FROZEN
Fruits and Vegetables

GREAT NECK
VICTOR RECORDS
Radio Service
House Calls — $1
BARROW'S
CAPEHART—PHILCO
STROMBERG—MAGNAVOX
G. N. 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave Hempstead 1601

Hempstead 6100
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq. New York

Live Outdoors this Summer, Visit Our
SUMMER HOME SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Redwood Lumber
Greenhouse Specialties
CARL MIRSCHEL
Lumber Yard—Building Materials
Hempstead 3141 Floral Park 5618
Box 92, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.
Hempstead Turnpike, near Nassau Blvd.

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City
Mobilgas
Village Friendly Service Station
Mobilgas and Mobilubrication
Cars called for and delivered.
CLINTON ST., cor. WELLINGTON RD.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 7085
B. T. Langley M. B. Abrams

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8911
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday evenings until September 7

HOLLIS
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2421

JACKSON HEIGHTS
To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422
NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733

Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries, Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Honor Brand Frosted Foods
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Atterodt's, Inc.
HAIRDRESSERS
35-59 82nd Street
Jackson Heights, L. I.
Newtown 9-8950
Our Salon Is "Air Conditioned"

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
3737 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Big August
FUR SALE
With a small down payment we'll hold it for you until later on.
NEWTOWN 9-5525

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel Havemever 4-8080

JAMAICA
Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Furs
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK
GEO. A. DREVES
CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
253-24 Northern Blvd. Tel. Bayside 9-2534

LYNBROOK
Clarence Simonson Agency
Real Estate and Insurance
Homes
Sales and Rentals
377 Sunrise Highway
Telephone Lynbrook 49

MUELLER'S
Warm Weather Candies
Caramels
Fudges
Assorted Taffy
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
Now is the time to get your Heating Plant ready for winter use. Call
CHARLES KRULL
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
OIL BURNERS—PLUMBING
65 FIRST STREET PHONE LYN 3423

LYNBROOK—Malverne
LILLIAN AND JOHN
Hair Stylists

All types Permanent Waving. Three items for $1.00 all week.
300 HEMPSTEAD AVE.
Tel. Lyn. 1721 Malverne, L. I.

MANHASSET
STRATHMORE SERVICE STATION
RICHFIELD PRODUCTS
Tires—Batteries
Northern Blvd. and Shelter Rock Rd.
CHARLES A. GALVIN (Since 1928)

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE
JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE
Faust Bros.
Queen's Leading Food Market
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
219-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. HOllis 5-8467

NEW YORK

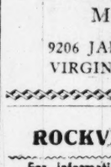
Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Missouri 7-1332
JOSEPH E. STEFFENS
PLUMBING and HEATING
Installs Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burner
Agency for Sunoco Fuel Oil
SUNOCO
105-14 177th Street, Jamaica, L. I.
205-02 104th Avenue, Hollis, L. I.

We Are Erecting a Few
F.H.A. APPROVED HOMES
4½ rooms Plot 35x95
Schools, Churches, Transit
at $5250
Geo. H. Metzer Construction Co.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Tel. Missouri 7-1075

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-0200

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead
Cohen's Fur Shop
Established 1919 Tel. R. H. 2-8314
JAMAICA AVE. COR. 104TH ST.
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning, Glazing

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
We Sell Many Monitor Advertised Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
19 N. Park Ave.
Tel. 2463

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
Have Complete Listing of Rentals and Sales
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Ctr. 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway
$4490—$30 MONTH
—FHA—
BROWER AND RALPH AVENUES
OCEANSIDE
R. WYLK, *Builder* TEL. R. V. C. 1812
LIVING ROOM — DINETTE — KITCHEN — BATH — 2 BEDROOMS — FULL BASEMENT — ATTIC — OIL BURNER — ATTACHED GARAGE.

ST. ALBANS

25c Beauty Shop
All Rinses Included Free
Permanent Waving a Specialty
ELLA M. ADAMS, Mgr.
113-37 FARMERS AVE.

MAMARONECK
CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency
REFRIGERATORS
GARDEN FURNITURE
BOAT SUPPLIES
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
161 E. Post Road Tel. 1380

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

MOUNT VERNON
Fleetwood
We welcome the opportunity of rendering you every complete banking service.
FLEETWOOD BANK
Broad and Locust Streets
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Member
Federal Reserve System
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEWBURGH
Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

NEW ROCHELLE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate. PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

NEW YORK CITY
Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

Staten Island
HUGUENOT PARK
Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. Gilmour Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 864 for direct service

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigerator
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM
Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0504

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones Pelham 1648—1847

POUGHKEEPSIE
Fine, Fur-Trimmed
WINTER COATS
Styled by Sterling and exclusive with Luckey's
$62 DURING AUGUST
Luckey, Platt & Co.

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 35.3-W

Our Fine Art of
Dry Cleaning
Renews Garments to a *New Smartness*
Swiss Cleaners & Dyers
542 MAIN STREET PHONE 444

AUGUST FUR SALE
The Wallace Company

HIGH SCHOOL—PREP
COLLEGE APPAREL
Now is the time to do your Fall purchasing or get ready for school opening
FLEMING'S
Corner Cannon and Liberty Streets

KNOX
GELATINE
B & M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

ROCHESTER
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A HAVEN FOR TOURISTS
Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue
LUNCHES DINNERS
SODAS CANDIES
NO JAZZ NO LIQUOR

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Estab. 1822

Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

Geo. Dietrich, Pres.
J. E. Hasselwander, Treas.
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Insurance of Every Description
Lincoln Alliance Bank Building
Stone 78—7380

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage. MAIN 18

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 58

INSURE In HOME INSURANCE
HATCH-HILL INC
62 East Avenue Stone 5195 Rochester, N.Y.
DIVIDENDS
from legal reserve companies

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30 - 5:45 P. M. (E. D. T.)
Monday through Friday

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
89 EAST AVE. STONE 337

SCARSDALE
Mae-Blanche Beauty Parlor
Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.

22 HARWOOD COURT
Telephone Scarsdale 1517
Scarsdale, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats—Sea Foods
90 Garth Road 136 Sagamore Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Phone Scars. 4616, 7, 8 Phone Tuck. 6310

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8366

SCHENECTADY
Barneys
MAYTAG and APEX
Washing Machines
Sales and Service
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Opp. Onondaga Hotel

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Mrs. Robert E. Gilman
Associated with
Bowen, Perry & Fobes
GENERAL INSURANCE
Empire Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
218 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

UTICA
REID SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER

Drive in Service
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Drawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245

Workless Washdays
Bendix Home Laundry
Washes—Rinses—Damp Dries Automatically
For Free Demonstration Call W. P. 4300
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
Hardware Dept. Store
80 Main Street
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Have Your Old Panama

Cleansed and Reblocked at the Quality Shoe Repair. Thorough and efficient methods insure perfect results!
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
The Home of Quality
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery 25 Grove Street
Free Parking Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5730

Palm Beach Suits, $17.75
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1270

YONKERS
THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Choice Meat, Poultry
PHONES 4790—1096 82 LAWRENCE ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Elderman in Washington Post

Ouch!

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal

The Three R's of Recovery

—Parrish in Chicago Tribune

Both Leaning on the Shovel

—Ding in the Des Moines Register

The People's Choice

—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

The Biggest of Them All

Sunbonnet Sue

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Eyeservice"

In writing to the church at Ephesus, the apostle Paul exhorts servants to show obedience towards their masters, just as though they were serving Christ Jesus himself, and he particularly urges them not to obey with mere "eyeservice" (Ephes. 6:6); while in addressing the Colossians he stresses the same thought. The servants among his readers were to obey their masters "in all things"; while once more we find the phrase "not with eyeservice" (Col. 3:22).

The Greek word *ophthalmodouleia* (literally "eyeservice") is said by scholars to have been coined by the Apostle himself, and is taken as expressing the attitude of those who serve not freely or willingly but only because they are being watched, because they are under the "eye" of the one requiring that "service" be performed. This eyeservice has been described as "a vice which slavery everywhere creates and exhibits."

Party Fun

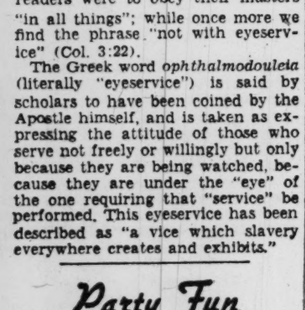
Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Nicknaming Notables

Prepare a list of notable people—anyone from Jack Benny to Benito Mussolini—whose names are familiar to everyone. Give each one in the group a pencil and paper. Players are to describe, or nickname, each person on the list, using words beginning with the initials of the person's name. For example, Jack Benny might be termed Jolly Broadcaster.

The papers may be gathered and all the descriptions of each notable read aloud. If you wish, the group may vote on the best description in each case, and then award a prize to the person who has written the greatest number of winning descriptions.—Mrs. J. C. R., Spearville, Kan.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Beauty
6—To surround
7—Resinous substance
9—A sloth
10—Tibetan priest
11—Female domestic f
13—Mohammedan princ
14—Have existence
15—The June-bug
16—Pastry
17—Gracious

Down
1—Bewailed
2—Silkworm
3—Jewish month
4—Dash
5—Butt
8—Tip to one side
10—Gaelic god
11—To rent
12—Disorderly crowd
14—Large
16—Jumbled type

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

"God Save the King"

Herbert had been taught to rise when his mother came into a room, and to remain thus until she was seated or had left.

One day he had a friend with him when his mother entered. He stood up, but his friend did not move, so Herbert asked him to do so.

A few minutes later, mother entered again, and the same procedure was gone through. When Herbert's mother entered for the third time, her son rose and the precocious guest asked, "I say, does your mother think she's the National Anthem?"—Glasgow Citizen.

Real Humor

At the Crystal Theater last week, a woman wearing one of those creations known as the latest thing in hats seated herself in front of Jim. Suddenly she bethought herself and, turning around, said: "Pardon me, sir, but if my hat is interfering with your seeing the comedy, I'll take it off."

"Please don't, madam," replied Jim, shaking with laughter, "the hat's much funnier." — Southwest Tourist News.

Boastings

"The sun never sets on the British Empire," said the proud Englishman.

"How unfortunate!" replied the American girl. "At home we have such lovely sunsets."—Southwestern Sheep and Goat Raiser.

Sh-h!

Visitor: "Will you have time to play a few pieces from Beethoven?"

Piano Pounder: "Naw, this is my Bizet day, Miss."

That Man's In Again!

Overheard in a city restaurant;

"My fiancée thinks of nothing but furniture."

"A suite-heart, eh?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Strictly Business

"Aa waant t' see the manager."

"I'm sorry. The manager's engaged."

"Divn't be daft. De ye think Aa've come with a proposal of marriage?" —Ashington Collieries Magazine.

Worth Knowing

About 9 per cent of all human beings are left-handed.

Nature Student

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Amy L. Handy, Barnstable, Mass.

For the Glory of God

At the close of a meeting, a cynic approached Dwight L. Moody and said, "During your address this evening I counted 18 mistakes in your English."

Looking kindly at his critic, Mr. Moody said, "Young man, I am using for the glory of God all the grammar I know. Are you doing the same?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a quip from the Milwaukee Journal. It refers to a new type of neckwear:

QUIPP ZX YCSTXP IOX I ZXR ZNSX TZ LIUX ISSTOX, IZK HTUUTZQ - PSISTNZ YNGOSX-PTXP RTUU FIEX SN TZYUGKX SFX RTDTZQ NH QOIEB HONL SFX YOIEIS.

A Transaddition

This is shared by W. P. K. The numbers ONE to SEVEN indicate the number of letters in missing words. In each case, add one letter and transpose the others as necessary to form the missing words:

In Portsmouth lived ONE brawny man
TWO Cobb's Inn did he dwell,
Right heartily this salt would THREE
As did his FOUR as well.

At work, he FIVE the stormy waves,
As SIX, bright with braid;
His SEVEN rates a Lloyd's A-1—
Her name is Portsmouth Maid.

Letter Changing

Hark to the bells. Now they CHIME; now they are STILL. Following the usual rules, try changing CHIME to STILL in 6 moves.

What Are the Dimensions?

The area of a rectangle is 84 square feet. The distance around it (the perimeter) is 38 feet. What are the dimensions (length and breadth) of the rectangle?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Jest a Minute

"Got change for a ten spot, Buddy?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Inasmuch'

Peru, Neb.

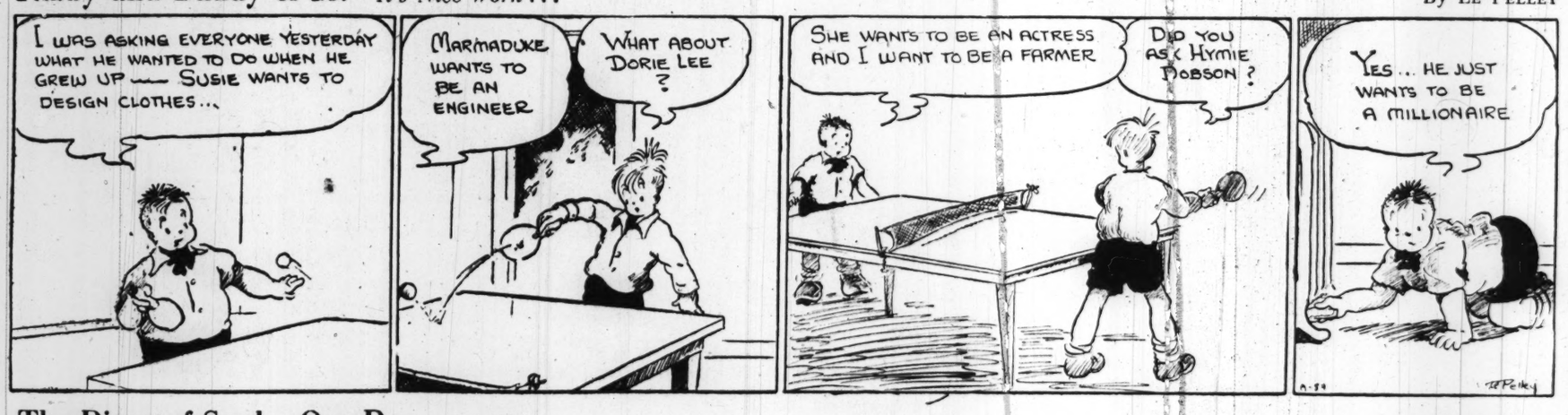
In pioneer days a prairie state located its School for the Blind in a pleasant little river town. Most of the villagers have always thought of this as their school, not just as a state institution. They have from childhood been accustomed to seeing the little sightless boys and girls on their streets and have watched them grow as they have passed from grade to grade. There has developed a tradition of kindness and consideration toward these young state wards.

Very recently two new privileges have been extended, which are bringing new joy. The two movie houses in town, recognizing what the speaking film means to those who cannot see, have invited the children of the institution to be their guests. At any show these children may slip into empty seats and hear plays which others can also see. They seem to have much the same pleasure which sighted children have when listening to drama on the radio, and they talk enthusiastically of their favorite film stars.

A nationally known oil company found another way to bring smiles, when it asked the superintendent of the state school for permission to distribute coins. On Saturday afternoons happy-faced children go to the filling station and each comes away grasping a shining new quarter to spend just as he wishes.

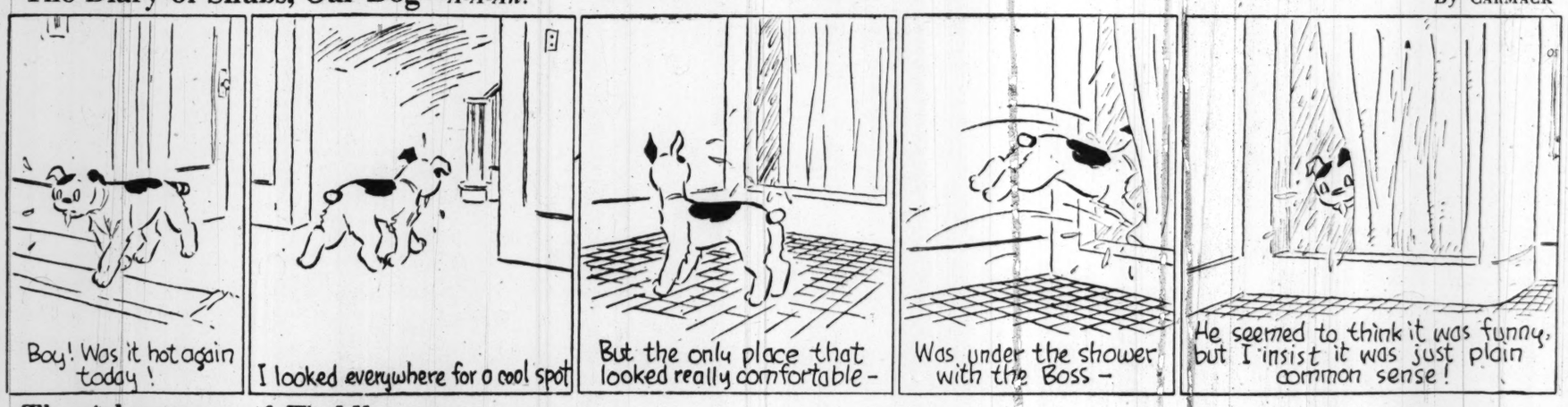
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's Nice Work . . .*

By LE PELLEY


I WAS ASKING EVERYONE YESTERDAY WHAT HE WANTED TO DO WHEN HE GREW UP — SUSIE WANTS TO DESIGN CLOTHES...
MARMADUKE WANTS TO BE AN ENGINEER
WHAT ABOUT DORIE LEE?
SHE WANTS TO BE AN ACTRESS AND I WANT TO BE A FARMER
DID YOU ASK HYMIE DOBSON?
YES... HE JUST WANTS TO BE A MILLIONAIRE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A-A-Ah!*

By CARMACK


Boy! Was it hot again today!
I looked everywhere for a cool spot
But the only place that looked really comfortable -
Was under the shower with the Boss -
He seemed to think it was funny, but I insist it was just plain common sense!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Five Is a Crowd*

By THE HAGERS

"WELL, WHERE DID YOU COME FROM?" I SAID. "MY CAR HAS STOPPED; THE MOTOR'S DEAD.
"IS THERE A SERVICE STATION NEAR? I'LL NEED SOME EXPERT HELP, I FEAR."
"MY FRIENDS ARE HELPING HIM, I SEE," SAID TINY. "WADDLES, WHO IS HE?"
"THAT'S T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, YOU KNOW. DRAKEVILLE'S MOST ELIGIBLE BEAU."
SERVICE STATION

Quotation for Today

AN UNKINDNESS has no remedy at law, let its avoidance be with you a point of honor.—H. BALLOU.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

No Minutes of 'Informal Meetings'

Question: Referring to the parliamentary answer, "Informal Board meetings," published in the Monitor on Oct. 14, 1937, should any mention of such a meeting appear in the minutes of the board, or does the clerk make no record of such a meeting?

Answer: The answer referred to above dealt with gatherings of the board as are sometimes held to decide an urgent question, even though it has not been possible to give the usual notice to all members of the board. The answer stated that "a meeting of a board is not legal unless a quorum is present after notice to all members," and further that "in an emergency, if it is impossible to give due notice to all members, the members available might approve certain action, submitting the action for ratification later at a properly called meeting."

Since such an informal conference is not a legal meeting, it is no meeting, and there can be no minutes of a meeting that did not occur. The clerk should note any action agreed upon at such a gathering, in order to be sure to bring it up for ratification at the first legal meeting thereafter.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Glass neckties are a new note in male attire, and filling-station courtesies will have to include the wiping of gravy from the cravat.

A Transaddition: A, at, eat, mate, tames, master, steamer.

Letter Changing: Chime, chame, shame, shale, stale, stall, still.

What Are the Dimensions? 7 x 12 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Positive Protection

WE ALL know the meticulous housewife who "can't stand a fly." Even the suspicion of a buzz will cause her to leap from her bed or leave the dinner table to seize a swatter. Even when amazed at her performances most of us have mentally applauded her zeal. So must all Americans who wish to protect their country from the contamination of Communism applaud all sane and sincere efforts to find Communists and terminate their subversive activity.

Some of the "exposures" of Red activity now reported in the press deserve support and study. The latest congressional investigation seems to have turned up several new disguises—even that of Minnesota Republicanism. Disclosure of the results of the American Communist Party's announced intention of working through other parties and organizations may prove valuable. Winnowing of charges about Reds in the CIO should furnish some real facts.

Yet previous investigations have shown very doubtful returns. They have produced almost a complete lack of legislation, and the fear and hate created have often overbalanced any wise and protective alertness they may have developed in public thought. This newspaper has done its share in constructively uncovering workings of Communism, but it feels that most of the talk about Communism in the United States today falls in the class which Dr. Marsh describes elsewhere on this page as advertising Communism.

In addition to that mistake of the red-baiters there is the apathy developed by repeated cries of "wolf, wolf." It has been raised so many times by professional patriots and politicians seeking to exploit a popular scapegoat, by industrialists seeking to thwart vigorous labor organization, and by church groups seeking an excuse for their own censorship or domination of opinion, that the people are slow to become aroused when Communism actually appears.

Yet those who seek positive protection from Communism should not be diverted from action by the antics of gullible or insincere red-baiters. We can be as alert as the meticulous housewife. She would not be a good example, however, if she became excited about a fly or two while doing nothing to mend her screens or while keeping garbage in her cellar.

Screen-mending might be compared to positive education in and practice of free and democratic capitalism. The tolerance, reason, free discussion, and free competition which are the antithesis of Communism will do more than any amount of excited fear or hate of some Russian importation. If Communism ever conquers America it will be from within, not from without. The materialistic and wavering mentality that asks others to do its thinking, which wants government to support it, which fosters poverty and political corruption, and argues only with force, is the garbage in the cellar.

Isolation—Where?

ACROSS the Channel, say London dispatches, people generally appear almost unconcerned over the vast military maneuvers taking place on the Continent. Across the Atlantic, an insurance man drops in on an editor with whom he has business. He gets the business done quickly. But he has something else on his mind. "What's new about Europe?" he wants to know. Americans seem peculiarly sensitive to European war scares. They have avoided "entangling alliances." But they seem to feel that this policy is really no guarantee of avoiding entangling circumstances. Europe is no concern of theirs, they tell themselves, but the extent to which they talk about it and follow each nuance in its affairs tells their listeners something else. Is it that underneath an isolationist exterior beats a heart that knows that the surest alternative to taking part in the world's wars is to take part in building its bulwarks of peace?

Toll of a Cigarette

THE Monitor's Travel Editor, just returned from the interior of British Columbia, reports that even that hitherto unspoiled country has been severely ravaged by forest fires during the present dry summer there. Human carelessness causes these disastrous fires which, because there is no organized force to combat them, spread over thousands of acres until they reach a natural barrier.

Writing in the New York Times, Paul Davey blames these fires in the main on carelessly discarded cigarettes or matches, and points out that the destruction of priceless forests is not the sole loss:

> With them will go innocent wild animals. Streams will dry up and poison literally tons of game fish. . . . Furthermore, the reckoning of forest fire is not to be limited by immediate physical damage. The changes which it causes in one section may be reflected hundreds of miles away in droughts, floods, and migration of pests, as has recently been the case with coyotes moving into the great Alaskan fur country because of despoliation of their Canadian ranges by fires.

Late summer and early fall are times for redoubled watchfulness on the part of campers and tourists—and a good time to refrain from indulgences which often prove so costly.

Self-Commentary

AS SIGNIFICANT as Secretary of State Cordell Hull's radio speech on American foreign policy are the responses to that address in other countries. One could have guessed where the speech would be liked and where it would be resented. In the democratic countries it appears to have been generally well received. Reports from Japan indicated the Hull seven-point program for re-establishment of law and order would receive no support from Tokyo authorities. Germany took the address as a disagreeable "moral preachment," if one may judge by the German press reaction.

Mr. Hull named no names. Therefore it is not necessary that any government should defend itself against Mr. Hull's words. The varying reactions in European and Asiatic capitals, and in the free and the controlled press of the several countries where the American Secretary of State's words have evoked comment must therefore be chiefly interesting not as analyses of Mr. Hull's address—which, after all, was less a statement of specific intentions than of general objectives—but as self-commentary.

"Elementary, My Dear Watson"

SHERLOCK HOLMES was an ingenious fellow and if he had "lived" during the automobile age he doubtless would have perceived quickly the need for a file of automobile tire-tread prints. It's easy to imagine him identifying some lawbreaker by cleverly comparing the fugitive's automobile-tire prints with his extensive file and, through a process of elimination, finding the place where the tires were sold and to whom. But to the layman it is a never-ending source of amazement to find that the sort of thing that might be expected of a Sherlock Holmes is being done every day by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington.

The present file of tire-tread prints in the FBI totals 2,799 and includes every model made in the United States and Canada and the products of tire rebuilders. Since the automobile is one of the most common means of escape this file is becoming more and more valuable in the work of the department.

Recently a Connecticut policeman, a graduate of the National Police Academy conducted by the FBI, captured a hit-and-run driver by making a mold of the track left by the car. Later a car was found with a tire that matched the cast and a confession was soon obtained from the owner. These methodical approaches to the solution of crime which the men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and those who benefit from training under them, constantly use are making it ever more difficult for the criminal, and though they may be dismissed as "elementary" they are part of a campaign which is making law enforcement skid-proof.

Whitey, H. C. C.

ANY little cat can find its place in the sun, but rarely does the place seek the cat. Actually that is what is happening to Whitey, the cat that rescued her kitten from a burning building in Buffalo, N. Y., and upon whom the blissful rays of public adoration have beamed benignly ever since.

What appeared at the time as an episode of only casual significance in the lives of this particular cat became an affair of more than local importance when the American Humane Society awarded her a certificate of bravery. Whitey's fame soon spread abroad. To "Tom Holling, Esq., his worship the Mayor of Buffalo, Town Hall, Buffalo, U. S. A.," has just come an impressive communication from the Honorable Organizer of the Honourable Company of Cats of London conveying "on behalf of the little cat, our badge of office and numbered disc, which we would be so proud to offer her as an honourary member of the Honourable Company of Cats." Thus the cat that braved smoke and flame to retrieve a squalling mouthful of helpless kittenhood becomes an international heroine.

The protective instinct experience attributes to mother love is not uncommon among even the lesser animals. It is one thing to see an animal place itself between its offspring and any sudden danger, but something else again when this protective impulse is evidenced—as in Whitey's case—in a degree of intelligence that transcends a mere show of tooth and claw. Anyone who knows the story of this unusual rescue will heartily agree that Buffalo's intrepid tabby has earned a sunny place among the Honourable Company of Cats.

THE USE OF APPLES in bread is reducing the surplus of that fruit in the Pacific Northwest. Seems like a new type of apple turnover.

Tsardom to Stalin

Book News of the Day

W. P. and Zelde K. Coates have added another to their series of workmanlike apologies for Joseph Stalin's dictatorship in Russia, under the title of FROM TSARDOM TO THE STALIN CONSTITUTION (London: George Allen & Unwin, 10s., 6d.).

The book would be more convincing if its authors were a little less willing to accept all Soviet official statements at face value. Their confidence in Soviet statistics is far greater than that of Stalin himself, who has twice in the past five years "purged" his Statistical Bureau, shooting or imprisoning its principal directors.

The authors have ingeniously contrived to give the blackest possible impression of Russian conditions before the revolution and the brightest possible view of conditions today by means of selected quotations from numerous writers, foreign and native, and by speeches and statements made by prominent and ordinary Soviet citizens, published in the official press.

* * *

Those familiar with the literature on Russia are aware that the same device might be used to give an exactly contrary impression—of brightness before the revolution and darkness since. It has always been easy to find diametrically opposite views on almost any phase of Russian life; and this was as true before as since the revolution.

The truth about Russia, as is the case with all controversial subjects, is somewhere between the two extremes. It is a pity that so many books about Russia, like this one, reflect the prejudices of their authors rather than actual conditions.

Mr. and Mrs. Coates have added a chapter on the recent treason trials, again using quotations from competent observers to make their point that the trials were not a "frame-up." Certainly the available evidence indicates that a widespread conspiracy actually was organized against Stalin's régime, and that he could hardly have maintained his position without forcibly rooting out the conspirators.

* * *

But the authors fail to draw the logical conclusion that the very existence of this widespread conspiracy was evidence of serious defects in the Soviet system. Refusing to admit that anything whatever is wrong with the system, they are driven into the unhappy necessity of accepting at its face value all the preposterous testimony at the treason trials. They never deviate from what Communists call the "Party line." The Party—which in practice means Stalin—can do no wrong, and the unforgivable sin is to question the Party majority's decisions. A very comfortable device for those in power, but not so convenient for dissenters.

D. B.

Keeping the Baby Awake

Tooth of Buddha

HALF A billion Buddhists accept without question the tradition that an actual tooth of the benignant Guatama is treasured in the Temple of the Tooth at Kandy, in the fair highlands of Ceylon. At intervals of a few years thousands of pilgrims gather here from many distant lands to pay their homage at the great shrine. On those rare occasions the relic is brought forth, produced from the little casket of gold enclosed in numerous larger ones that contain it and shown the great throng kneeling upon the shores of Kandy's beautiful lake.

But entirely apart from all that this lovely hill town, queen of the green isle often known as the "jewel in the forehead of India," is one of the high objectives of every traveler and properly so. From the hot and noisy port of Colombo you depart for the hills with little regret, taking either train or motorcar. The best way is by the former because the railway line, ascending higher and higher as it approaches Kandy, rounds many a mountain-spur along narrow ledges far above the plain and valleys and so unfolds to you the matchless panorama of Ceylon's interior.

Heavy and almost unbroken is the mass of green, green of the shade of emeralds, green of the shade of the sea above a coral reef, green of the shade of a mountain torrent, green of the spruce woods, green of jade and rich New Zealand greenstone and Siamese jasper, green of the afterglow of a Tahitian sunset, green of the heart of Niagara.

Far beneath you and to the mountain-lined horizon it extends. And after some hours, when your capacity for wonder and delight at the beautiful in nature seems almost exhausted, you come into the foothills of the central mountains and thus presently to the little hill town itself.

The lake, artificially constructed by a Sultan of long ago as a place for his harem which he caused to be confined on a cunningly-placed island in the middle, is almost half a mile square and around it are flower-filled gardens and an avenue lined with royal palms. Beyond rise the green-wrapped hills ascending gradually to high mountains thousands of feet above, mountains among which you may come upon the scattered ruins of a civilization and its cities and temples so old that no authentic date can be ascribed them.

Men say that the sturdy folk of these hills and mountains round about Kandy of the Sacred Tooth never yielded to anyone until they voluntarily accepted English dominance. Portuguese and Dutch successively held the coast and the lowlands but never succeeded in driving the hillmen from their strongholds. But many Dutch settled here in Kandy and you find today a curious but alert and agreeable folk called the Burghers, a blended Singalese and Dutch stock, dark of hue but obviously part-European, almost always easy speakers of English.

One morning while I was in Kandy I went over to the famous temple and asked one of the priests to show me the sacred object. I knew well enough that no such request would or could be granted but I thought it would lead to the hospitality of the place and it did. The priest, with the bland and beaming good humor you generally find among the Buddhist clericals, led me all over the immense temple. And when I left he inscribed for me a little sentiment on a piece of parchment-like stuff made from palm fiber, etching it with some sharp-pointed instrument. Repeating the request about the tooth, and incidentally dropping a couple of rupees into the "gift box," I was gravely informed that four years must elapse ere the common eye could again contemplate the revered relic. Yet only a year before British royalty had come this way and been accorded that high privilege. But such a boon is granted no less a person, and so I had to be content with looking upon the outermost of the twenty or thirty receptacles, one within another, which guard it.

MARC T. GREENE

North . . South . . East . . West

What Is Partisanship?

By Frank L. Perrin

IN all this present-day turmoil of political strife, the emergence of new isms, the ascendency of ambitious leaders, and the still unsuccessful search for economic safety, the temptation to espouse too valiantly or to denounce too vigorously tends to prejudice our judgments and distort our view. We are persuaded, lest we proceed calmly and consider carefully, to regard as idealistic, or the reverse, the theories of the eloquent and the programs of the ambitious. It may be that care should be taken lest we confuse asserted unselfishness and the proclaimed determination to sacrifice all for the common weal.

It will be agreed, unhesitatingly, that the people of the United States a generation ago, so to speak, quite definitely reached the conclusion that the day of the professional politician had passed. They had become wise to the ways of president-makers, as they were called in those days. The emergence of William Jennings Bryan at the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896 was the logical sequel to the revolt of Senator Teller and his sympathizers during the Republican convention in St. Louis a few weeks before. The nomination of Bryan signified popular disapproval, not of William McKinley, the Republican nominee for the Presidency, but of the domination of the Republican convention by Mark Hanna and his trained lieutenants.

* * *

Those who remember more or less vividly the bitter struggle in the Baltimore convention in 1912, as well as those who have read and studied the story of that eventful week, may agree that the nomination of Woodrow Wilson was the direct result of a magnified, rather than a popular suspicion that the chief contender, Champ Clark of Missouri, was the favorite candidate of the then dominant faction within the party. The success of Wilson marked another step in what was believed to be a progressive movement away from dictated party platforms and superimposed party leadership.

Today, as we look back, we seek to discover just how far we have actually progressed. Surely no progress was indicated in the nomination of Warren G. Harding in 1920, although it might have been made to appear eight years, or even four years previously, that the Ohio Senator was the popular choice. It is undeniable that his nomination and final election was dictated by an intrenched and not entirely blameless party leadership. Then there followed, quite naturally, the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge and the subsequent elevation of Herbert Hoover. In the latter choice the demand of the people, independently and more or less unanimously indicated, was effectively expressed. Hoover's record as an executive is dimmed only by the defeat of his administrative policies due largely to a divided and unresponsive Congress.

* * *

The march of time and stirring events brings us, inescapably to the era with which we must deal. We turn the pages of the record of the Chicago convention in 1932 where Franklin D. Roosevelt was first nominated. All the power of the high command of the Democratic Party was enlisted in his behalf. The machine controlled and operated by Mr. Farley had so persistently sought to discredit President Hoover that there was actually a popular revulsion against all things Republican. This same mechanism had all but assured Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. But the two-thirds convention vote necessary could not at once be mustered. Popular demand was lacking. But the machinery was efficient in the emergency. William G. McAdoo of California and John Nance Garner of Texas were enlisted in what then seemed a lost cause. Mr. Garner was given second place on the ticket and Mr. McAdoo was later rewarded with the Senatorship from his adopted state.

There are no reassuring indications at this moment that the American people have actually progressed perceptibly in their exodus from the temples of the political Pharaohs. There persists the defeatist belief that as a people we are too numerous and too unwieldly to express and impose individual or independent preferences and conviction. Ever there is the threat of political or directed reprisal and the desire for promised or hoped-for rewards. We profess to shun and deplore partisanship, while yielding under its whip or seeking to merit its specious benefactions.

Mirror of World Opinion

To Keep Britain Out of War

THE first necessity of general peace, and the surest point of safety in the whole international welter, is Mr. Chamberlain's absolute and final determination, as we understand him, that Britain shall not be involved in war about Spain. There could be no hope for world-peace if that blunder happened; but if it is avoided there will be every hope that other problems may be composed by the same wary and tenacious management.
—*Observer*, London.

The Wide Horizon

Advertising Communism

By Daniel L. Marsh
President of Boston University

[From an Address at the Twenty-fourth Annual Commencement Exercises of Boston University Summer Session.]

IF a student of history sees in the present the makings of another period of human retrogression, woe is him if he speak not out! I am persuaded that the time is coming, and now is, when some one should lift his voice against the subversive hysteria that seems to be seizing the nation, when some one should point out the way of wisdom and safety between extremes.

I believe that many professional alarmists are more deserving of being "in the pay of Moscow" than are the persons whom they denounce. In other words, I impeach certain "professional patriots," certain self-constituted defenders of "Americanism," with being actually abettors of Communism. I do not mean that they are wittingly the abettors of Communism, but these alleged and self-advertised opponents of Communism are really responsible for the spread of Communism. How so?

These victims of Communistphobia advertise Communism. It cannot grow without advertising. History demonstrates that this is always so. Take, for example, the old "APA" and the "KKK": they had a tremendous vogue so long as their enemies advertised them.

I have been told that a young man once asked Theodore Roosevelt for advice on how to get himself started on a political career. The experienced Roosevelt replied: "Get people to talking about you. Get them to talk well if they will; but if they won't talk well, get them to talk any way!" So I declare that this constant haranguing about Communism only advertises it, and the surest way to prevent its spread in this country is to stop talking about it.

* * *

These alarmists are causing Americans to investigate Communism. The result is they find out that, whatever it may be in practice, *in theory* it is not what the alarmists say it is.

Intelligent persons know that the best way to destroy error is by the dissemination of truth. Enlightenment is essential to man's ultimate freedom. There is error enough in Communism to condemn it if it be confronted with calm reason. But when men and women proscribe and persecute those whom they suspect of being Communists, they definitely aid in the spread of Communism.

The "Red baiters" make Communism respectable by classifying as Communists the finest leaders in the religious and educational life of America. Certain allegedly "confidential" lists read almost like a "Who's Who" of the open-minded men and women of America. In fact, I am personally acquainted with a very distinguished citizen, who is by nature conservative but who aims to be progressive, who was positively offended when he found his name omitted from one of these "blacklists" surreptitiously distributed within the past decade! Inform the American people that the finest educational and religious leaders are friendly to Communism, and they will naturally and properly conclude that Communism must have something of value in it; for in the long run, the people will trust intellectual leadership more than the leadership of professional fanatical propagandists who try to arouse feelings of hate and fear in order that they may ride into political office.

* * *

The surest way to aid the spread of Communism or any other "ism" is to try to prevent people from discussing it. The surest way to make it seem unimportant and inconsequential is to let people talk about it on the Common or anywhere else, without policemen standing around, and soon nobody will pay any attention to it. As Thomas Jefferson declared in his first Inaugural Address: "Error of Opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

Our alarmists friends tend to drive liberal persons to extreme positions toward the so-called "left" that they would never think of taking alone. Any true American, true to this heritage of liberty and self-government bequeathed to us by Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, and other great Americans will stand upon his rights guaranteed in the Constitution. When an open-minded person in religion is assailed by heresy-hunters, he is likely, in defending his open-minded position to take a much less orthodox stand than he would if he were let alone. Likewise in economic and political theories, an open-minded man, when hounded by heresy-hunters, is likely to justify his liberal attitude by taking a more and more liberal position.

These patrioteers are making the American people accustomed to the methods of the Communistic dictatorship in Russia—persecution, suppression, regimentation. When the Huey Longs and the Hagues and the rest of them succeed in getting the people sufficiently accustomed to the methods that are used by the Communists in Russia, then when the time is ripe, the dictator will appear, and will be supported! Whether he be Fascistic or Communistic is not so important as the tragical fact that many otherwise good people, through ignorance or excessive zeal or downright selfishness, are creating an attitude of mind that acquiesces in the methods of dictatorship, and hence are aiding and abetting Communism.